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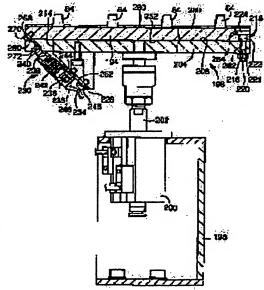
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(54) ELECTRONIC COMPONENT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT, HOLDER REPLACING METHOD AND DEVICE THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electric component transfer device where a holder is easily replaced with another, a holder replacing method and a device.

SOLUTION: A nozzle holding member 194 which holds part suction nozzles 84 is positioned engaging two cutouts 262 provided to it with bodies 222 of two headed pins 218 provided upright to a holding member bearing pad 204 and prevented from rotating, and from levitating by engaging an engaging plane 264 with the heads 224. The engaging member 240 of a fastening piece 230 is engaged with an engaging part 272, the cutouts 262 are pressed against the bodies 222 by a compressed coil spring



242, and the bearing surface 252 of the holding member bearing pad 204 is pressed against the holding member bearing surface 206 of the nozzle holding member 194. A printed board is changed in types, and when the kind of part suction nozzle 84 is changed, the nozzle holding member 194 held by the fastening piece 230 is released, and part suction nozzles 84 are replaced by others in batch through the replacement of the nozzle holding member 194.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The holder holding an electrical part, and the holder chuck which holds the holder removable, The chuck migration equipment to which the holder chuck is moved, and the holder attachment component which holds two or more said holders possible [ejection] according to an individual, By making the attachment component supporting structure which holds the holder attachment component removable, and said holder attachment component and said holder chuck displaced relatively The electrical-part transport device which has the holder switching function characterized by including the migration equipment for exchange for which a holder is made to exchange between a holder attachment component and a holder chuck.

[Claim 2] It is the approach of exchanging a holder for a holder chuck in the electrical-part transport device which holds an electrical part with the holder held removable, and is conveyed. Prepare two or more holder attachment components, and said holder is made to hold possible [ejection] according to a plurality [every] individual at these holder attachment component, respectively. While making holders exchange according to an individual between the holder attachment component which is made to hold some things of these two or more holder attachment components removable to the attachment component supporting structure, and is held at the attachment component supporting structure, and said holder chuck The holder exchange approach characterized by exchanging said holder in a body by exchanging for another holder attachment component the holder attachment component currently held at the attachment component supporting structure. [Claim 3] The holder swap device characterized by including the holder attachment component which is equipment which exchanges a holder for a holder chuck in the electrical-part transport device which holds and conveys an electrical part to the holder held removable, and holds two or more said holders possible [ejection] according to an individual, and the attachment component supporting structure which holds the holder attachment component removable.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to improvement in the exchange efficiency of the holder in the equipment which holds a holder especially about the holder exchange approach and equipment in the equipment and it which convey the electrical part which constitutes an electrical circuit (an electronic circuitry is included).

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to hold an electrical part, the electrical-part transport device is equipped with holders, such as an adsorption nozzle which adsorbs an electrical part and holds it with negative pressure, for example, is used as electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment in an electrical-part wearing system. An electrical part is received and conveyed from an electrical-part feeder, it is a kind of an electrical-part receipt member, and hands over to material for wearing, such as a circuit base material slack printed circuit board, and delivery by the printed circuit board is wearing of an electrical part, and electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment is electrical-part wearing equipment while being an electrical-part transport device. Since one holder is formed and one electrical part is conveyed at a time in an electrical-part transport device, more than one may be prepared and two or more electrical parts may be conveyed at a time. Anyway, while a holder is held removable by the holder chuck, the thing according to the class of electrical part is used, and if the class of electrical part which should be conveyed changes, according to it, a holder will also be changed in many cases. Therefore, forming the holder swap device holding two or more holders in an electrical-part transport device, and making a holder exchange for it between holder chucks from the former is performed. The holder swap device is equipped with two or more holder attaching parts which hold a holder possible [drawing], and the holder with which the holder currently held at the holder chuck is held at an empty holder attaching part, and is held at another holder attaching part is held by the empty holder chuck at the time of exchange of a holder. It is exchanged for the holder which needs the holder currently held by the holder swap device when holders other than the holder currently held by the holder swap device are needed. However, it is troublesome to exchange for another holder the holder currently held by the holder swap device one by one, and there was a problem which requires time and effort, so that there are many holders to exchange, and requires time amount. For example, when the holder of a holder swap device is changed so that the class of electrical part with which it should be equipped with modification of the class of printed circuit board may change in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment equipped with two or more holders and it may change the holder used in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment, there was many exchange of a holder, it is troublesome, the time amount which suspends wearing of the electrical part to a printed circuit board became long, and, moreover, the problem to which wearing efficiency falls was. If two or more kinds of holders are used by turns even if the number of the holders held in an electrical-part transport device is one, the number of exchange of a holder increases and it is troublesome. Moreover, although it was common to have been prepared in the inside of the electrical-part conveyance field of an electrical-part transport device or its near so that a holder swap device may exchange the holder between holder chucks quickly, this location had many edge strips, and the operator had to work in narrow space and it also had the problem that workability was bad.

[0003] [Object of the Invention, a technical-problem solution means, an operation, and effectiveness] It succeeds as a technical problem in this invention making the above situation a background and making easy exchange of the holder in a holder swap device, and the holder exchange approach and equipment in an electrical-part transport device and it of following each mode are obtained by this invention. Like a claim, each mode is classified into a term, gives a number to each item, and indicates it in the format of quoting the number of other terms if needed. It is because the possibility of the combination of the description of a publication is specified in each term. (1) The holder holding an electrical part, and the holder chuck which holds the holder removable, The chuck migration equipment to which the holder chuck is moved, and the holder attachment component which holds two or more said holders possible [ejection] according to an individual, By making the attachment component supporting structure which holds the holder attachment component removable, and said holder attachment component and said holder chuck displaced relatively The electrical-part transport device which has a holder switching function containing the migration equipment for exchange for which a holder is made to exchange between a holder attachment component and a holder chuck (claim 1). Although the adsorption nozzle which adsorbs an electrical part with negative pressure and is held as a holder is suitable, holders of other modes, such as a holder which holds an electrical part with two or more maintenance pawls, may be used, for example. There are various modes in chuck migration equipment. For example, two or more holder chucks are prepared at intervals of an include angle equal to intermittent angle of rotation on the intermittent body of revolution which carries out intermittent rotation at the circumference of 1 axis, and there is a thing which carries out intermittent rotation with a rotation driving gear, and makes two or more halt locations carry out a sequential halt of the intermittent body of revolution. Around a common rotation axis on two or more separately rotatable rotation objects and the rotation object of these plurality While going around the above-mentioned rotation axis, respectively, it stops once or more between the round. And including the rotation movement grant equipment which gives rotation movement which has fixed time difference mutually, each of two or more rotation objects holds a holder chuck, and some which stop a holder chuck once or more by rotation of a rotation object have it. A perpendicular is sufficient as the rotation axis of these intermittent body of revolution or a rotation object, and the axis which inclined to the vertical plane is sufficient as it. Moreover, moving the holder chuck held at these intermittent body of revolution or a rotation object in the direction parallel to a rotation axis is also performed, and it is a kind of migration by which this migration is also given to a holder chuck with chuck migration equipment. Furthermore, it is a migration kind by which the thing which makes it move to the location of the arbitration within a horizontal plane can also adopt these intermittent body of revolution or a rotation object with migration equipments, such as XY robot, and this migration is also given to a holder chuck with chuck migration equipment. Moreover, at least one holder chuck may be prepared on the mobile which moves to at least one side of the 2-ways which intersect perpendicularly in 1 flat surface, a holder chuck may be moved by migration of a mobile, and a maintenance chuck may be moved in the migration direction and the crossing direction on this mobile. Straight-line migration is sufficient as migration of a mobile, curvilinear migration is sufficient as it, and those combination is sufficient as it. In the electrical-part transport device of this mode, at the time of exchange of a holder, it is made for a holder attachment component and a holder chuck to be displaced relatively with the migration equipment for exchange, and is exchanged in a holder. It will be exchanged for holder attachment component with an another holder attachment component if a different holder from the holder held by the holder attachment component is needed. The holder attachment component is held by the attachment component supporting structure removable, by exchanging a holder attachment component, can exchange two or more holders for coincidence collectively, and can exchange

holders easily and quickly like before as compared with the case where it attaches, demounts and makes one holder at a time into the holder supporting structure. Moreover, it can carry to the location

which separated from the holder attachment component removed from the holder supporting structure from the electrical-part transport device, exchange of the holder held at the holder attachment component not in the narrow space surrounded by the configuration member of an electrical-part transport device but in large space can be performed, and workability improves.

Furthermore, to the attachment component supporting structure, if the holder attachment component is removable, it can use two or more attachment components alternatively to the attachment component supporting structure of two or more electrical-part transport devices of congener or different species, and can share a holder attachment component to two or more equipments. (2) Said holder chuck is what is held in the condition of permitting balking if the larger force than holding power is applied to the sense which secedes from a holder chuck from said holder to the holder. And the balking prevention member by which the electrical-part transport device concerned was attached in the operation location which prevents balking from the holder attachment component of said holder held at the holder attachment component at said holder attachment component, and the evacuation location which permits balking movable, The balking prevention member migration equipment made to move the balking prevention member to said operation location and said evacuation location is included. Electrical-part transport device given in (1) term. When the holder currently held at the holder chuck is returned to a holder attachment component, a balking prevention member permits that it is evacuated to an evacuation location and a holder chuck makes a holder hold to a holder attachment component, is moved to an operation location after that, and prevents balking from the holder attachment component of a holder. If a holder chuck is moved to the sense which separates from a holder by that cause, the larger force than holding power will be applied to the sense which secedes from a holder chuck to a holder, and a holder will separate from a holder chuck. Although a balking prevention member plays the role which assists removal of the holder from a holder chuck, it plays the role which demounts, is in an operation location besides the time, and prevents balking from the holder attachment component of a holder. The balking prevention member has covered the holder in the usual state, can protect a holder, and can make it the gestalt which can be called covering or the shutter which permits drawing from the attachment component of a holder at the time of drawing. When the main role of a balking prevention member is balking prevention from the holder attachment component of a holder, a balking prevention member should just have the balking prevention section which prevents balking from the holder attachment component of a holder in the location corresponding to two or more holders, respectively that a balking prevention member just prevents balking from the holder attachment component of two or more holders. It is desirable to make into a wrap thing as many holders held to it at the holder attachment component when the main role of a balking prevention member was protection of a holder as possible, for example, since drawing of a holder is permitted, it considers as the tabular member which has slightly larger opening than the largest part of a holder. As for the migration direction of a balking prevention member, it is desirable to consider as the fetch direction of the holder by the holder chuck, a right-angled direction, or a direction parallel to the flat surface at which two or more holders held at the holder attachment component are located in a line. And as in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment given in the gestalt of implementation of invention When a holder attachment component and the attachment component supporting structure are prepared between a substrate conveyor and an electrical-part feeder A balking prevention member by migration in the direction where a substrate conveyor and an electrical-part feeder are located in a line, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly It is not necessary to make large spacing of a substrate conveyor and an electrical-part feeder for migration of the thing which moves to an evacuation location and an operation location, then a balking prevention member, and an electricalpart conveyance wearing system can be constituted in a compact.

(3) It is the approach of exchanging a holder for a holder chuck in the electrical-part transport device which holds an electrical part with the holder held removable, and is conveyed. Prepare two or more holder attachment components, and said holder is made to hold possible [ejection] according to a plurality [every] individual at these holder attachment component, respectively. While making holders exchange according to an individual between the holder attachment component which is made to hold some things of these two or more holder attachment components removable to the attachment component supporting structure, and is held at the attachment component supporting structure, and said holder chuck The holder exchange approach of exchanging said holder in a body by exchanging for another holder attachment component the holder attachment component currently held at the attachment component supporting structure (claim 2). Attach at least one of two or more holder attachment components in the holder supporting structure, holders are made to exchange

between holder chucks, and at least one is removed from the holder supporting structure. And if an operator etc. is made to perform dead works, such as exchange of a holder, to the holder attachment component in this condition of having removed, when another holder is needed in an electrical-part transport device, by exchanging for the holder attachment component for which the holder attachment component currently held till then at the attachment component supporting structure is prepared beforehand, two or more holders can be packed at once, and can be exchanged. (4) Perform automatically exchange according to individual of the holder between said holder attachment components and holder chucks, and perform manually exchange of the holder attachment component currently held at said attachment component supporting structure. The holder exchange approach given in (3) terms. Holders can be exchanged without barring most automatic conveyances of the electrical part in an electrical-part transport device, if exchange of the holder between a holder attachment component and a holder chuck is performed automatically. Even if it performs manually exchange of the holder attachment component currently held at the attachment component supporting structure, it is [that what is necessary is to make a change of the housekeeping substitute accompanying modification of the class of printed circuit board equipped with an electrical part for example, in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment, i.e., the conveyance width of face of a substrate transport device, etc., and just to carry out while wearing of an electrical part is suspended] convenient in many cases.

- (5) Perform exchange according to individual of the holder between said holder attachment components and holder chucks at least using migration of the holder by the chuck migration equipment for conveying said electrical part. The holder exchange approach given in (4) terms. As compared with the case where the migration equipment for exchange of dedication is formed, a holder is cheaply exchangeable for exchange according to individual of the holder between a holder attachment component and a holder chuck.
- (6) Perform further exchange according to individual of the holder between said holder attachment components and holder chucks also using migration of said attachment component supporting structure. The holder exchange approach given in (5) terms. For example, it becomes possible to exchange holders only by the migration given to a holder chuck by chuck migration equipment, without changing the configuration of chuck migration equipment by moving the attachment component supporting structure, when exchange of a holder is difficult.
- (7) The holder swap device containing the holder attachment component which is equipment which exchanges a holder for a holder chuck in the electrical-part transport device which holds and conveys an electrical part to the holder held removable, and holds two or more said holders possible [ejection] according to an individual, and the attachment component supporting structure which holds the holder attachment component removable (claim 3). To the attachment component supporting structure, the holder attachment component is removable and can exchange two or more holders all at once by exchanging for the holder attachment component holding a required holder the holder attachment component currently held by the attachment component supporting structure at the time of exchange of the holder which a holder attachment component holds.
- (8) Said attachment component supporting structure holds said holder attachment component removable, without using a tool. Holder swap device given in (7) terms. Although it is also possible to hold a holder attachment component removable using the fixed means which needs use of tools, such as a bolt, if a holder attachment component shall be held removable, without using a tool for the attachment component supporting structure, a holder attachment component can be detached [the attachment component supporting structure] and attached easily and quickly.
- (9) Surfacing from the attachment component cradle in which said attachment component supporting structure receives the abutment-ed of said holder attachment component by the attachment component abutment, a positioning means to position a direction parallel to said attachment component abutment of said holder attachment component, and said attachment component abutment of said holder attachment component prevents **, comes floating, and contains an arrester. Holder swap device given in (8) terms.
- (10) Said positioning means includes the stopper which prevents the parallel displacement of the contact direction of a holder attachment component, and the rotation in a direction parallel to said abutment-ed, and an parallel alignment vigor means to energize a holder attachment component

toward the stopper, by contacting two parts which were far apart in the direction parallel to said abutment-ed of said holder attachment component. Holder swap device given in (9) terms.

(11) said -- coming floating -- an arrester -- said -- a stopper -- near -- setting -- a holder -- an attachment component -- said -- ed -- an abutment -- opposite -- the sense -- engagement -- a field -- being engaged -- coming floating -- prevention -- a member -- said -- a holder -- an attachment component -- said -- a stopper -- contacting -- a side -- an edge -- the opposite side -- an edge -- said -- ed -- an abutment -- said -- an abutment -- going -- the sense -- energization -- the force -- giving -- a right angle -- alignment -- vigor -- a means -- containing -- (-- ten --) -- a term -- a publication -- a holder -- a swap device -- .

- (12) Said stopper and a holder swap device given in said (11) terms coming floating and by which the prevention member was formed in one.
- (13) said -- a stopper -- said -- coming floating -- prevention -- a member -- said -- an attachment component -- a cradle -- said -- an abutment -- being parallel -- a direction -- mutual -- being far apart -- fixing -- having had -- two -- a ** -- the head -- with -- a pin -- constituting -- having -- said -- a holder -- an attachment component -- said -- having been far apart -- two -- parts -- said -- engagement -- a field -- said -- the head -- with -- a pin -- a drum section -- being engaged -- two -- a piece -- notching -- the -- notching -- a perimeter -- constituting -- having had -- (-- 12 --) -- a term -- a publication -- a holder -- a swap device -- . Notching can be made into for example, U typeface, V typeface, etc. As for notching, it is desirable to consider as notching with the property which prevents both the parallel displacement of the direction from which two notching of a holder attachment component was far apart, and the parallel displacement of the direction where notching contacts a pin with the head in case notching is made to engage with the drum section of a pin with the head.
- (14) (11) constituted by combination energization means to generate the energization force in which said parallel alignment vigor means and said right-angle alignment vigor means contain the direction component of the sense which faces to said stopper, and the direction component of the sense which goes to said abutment thru/or the holder swap device of any one publication of the (13) terms.

 (15) said -- combination -- energization -- a means -- said -- an attachment component -- a cradle -- said -- a holder -- an attachment component -- one side -- attaching -- having had -- a body -- a member -- another side -- preparing -- having had -- engagement -- the section -- balking -- possible -- being engaged -- engagement -- a member -- between -- preparing -- having had -- an elastic member -- it is -- (-- 14 --) -- a term -- a publication -- a holder -- a swap device. Although a body member, an engagement member, and an elastic member may be prepared in an attachment component cradle, the engagement section may be prepared in a holder attachment component and reverse is sufficient, there are few members prepared in a holder attachment component, and it ends, and as compared with the case where a body member etc. is prepared in each of two or more holder attachment components alternatively detached and attached to one attachment component cradle, in the case of the former, there is little equipment cost, and it ends.
- (16) The balking prevention member further attached in the operation location which prevents balking from the holder attachment component of said holder held at the holder attachment component at said holder attachment component, and the evacuation location which permits balking movable, and the balking prevention member migration equipment which make move the balking prevention member to said operation location and said evacuation location contain. (7) thru/or the holder swap device [terms / (15)] of any one publication. The balking prevention member and balking prevention member migration equipment of this mode, Also in (2) terms, it is the same. (17) A holder swap device given in (16) terms in which a balking prevention member energization means to energize a balking prevention member toward said operation location between said holder attachment component and said balking prevention member was formed. Where a holder attachment component is removed from the attachment component supporting structure, a balking prevention member is located by the operation location according to the energization force of a balking prevention member energization means, and prevents balking from the holder attachment component of a holder. Also where a holder attachment component is removed from the attachment component supporting structure, a holder is not omitted from a holder attachment component, and the handling of an attachment component is easy.

[0004]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The electrical-part wearing system equipped with the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment which has hereafter the adsorption nozzle swap device which is 1 operation gestalt of equipment invention of this application is explained based on a drawing. The above-mentioned electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment is 1 operation gestalt of equipment invention of the invention in this application, and is 1 operation gestalt of approach invention of the adsorption nozzle replacement approach in this electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment of this application. Although this electrical-part wearing system 10 (refer to drawing 1) omits illustration The screen-stencil system which is upstream equipment formed in the upstream in the conveyance direction of a circuit base material (it is the printed circuit board mentioned later with this operation gestalt), is a kind of a spreading system, and prints paste-like solder to a circuit base material, Electrical-part assembly Rhine is constituted with the downstream equipment slack reflow system (system which is made to carry out melting of the solder and connects an electrical part to a circuit base material electrically) formed in the downstream.

[0005] On the pedestal 12 of the electrical-part wearing system 10, as shown in drawing 1, the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18 of every 14 or 2 substrate conveyors and the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 are formed. Although no parts other than the adsorption nozzle swap device which the substrate conveyor 14, the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18, and the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 mention later have been exhibited yet, they are constituted by the specification of Japanese Patent Application No. No. 315860 [eight to] which is application of these people like the substrate conveyor of a publication, an electrical-part feeder, and electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment, and explain only the deep part of relation to this invention briefly.

[0006] The substrate conveyor 14 is equipped with two Maine conveyors 24 and 26, and every one carrying-in conveyor 28 and taking-out conveyor 30. The Maine conveyors 24 and 26 are equipped with the substrate positioning means for supporting which carry out positioning support of the printed circuit board 32, respectively, and are the conveyance directions (the substrate conveyance direction is called hereafter.) of the circuit base material slack printed circuit board 32. the substrate conveyance direction -- drawing 1 -- setting -- a longitudinal direction -- it is -- the substrate conveyance direction -- X shaft orientations -- carrying out -- together with the right-angled direction (it considers as Y shaft orientations), it is arranged in the horizontal plane. In the substrate conveyance direction, the carrying-in conveyor 28 is formed in the upstream of the Maine conveyors 24 and 26, and is shifted to the 1st shift position which stands in a row on the Maine conveyor 24, and the 2nd shift position which stands in a row on the Maine conveyor 26 by the carrying-in conveyor shifter which is not illustrated. The carrying-in conveyor 28 carries in the printed circuit board after screen-stencil to reception, the Maine conveyor 24, or 26 from a screen-stencil system. [0007] In the conveyance direction of a printed circuit board 32, the taking-out conveyor 30 is formed in the downstream of the Maine conveyors 24 and 26, and is shifted to the 1st shift position which stands in a row on the Maine conveyor 24, and the 2nd shift position which stands in a row on the Maine conveyor 26 by the taking-out conveyor shifter which is not illustrated. The taking-out conveyor 30 takes out the printed circuit board with which wearing of an electrical part was able to be managed from the Maine conveyor 24 or 26 to reception and a reflow system. [0008] The electrical-part feeders 16 and 18 are equipped with two or more electrical-part supply feeders 42 (it is hereafter called a feeder 42 for short) fixed removable on the feeder susceptor 40, respectively. The electrical part supplied by the feeder 42 is held on the carrier tape, the components maintenance tape containing these electrical parts and a carrier tape is sent by the tape-feed equipment formed in the feeder 42, and one electrical part is sent at a time to a components feed zone. Two or more feeders 42 are being fixed to the feeder susceptor 40 in the condition that each part article feed zone is located in a line on a straight line parallel to X shaft orientations. [0009] The electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 have the wearing heads 50 and 52 and the XY robots 62 and 64 which it has [robots] the X-axis slides 54 and 56 and the Y-axis slides 58 and 60, respectively, and move the wearing heads 50 and 52 to the location of the arbitration within a horizontal plane, respectively. These wearing heads 50 and 52 are constituted similarly, and the XY robots 62 and 64 are constituted similarly and explain typically the wearing

head 50 and the XY robot 62.

[0010] The Y-axis slide 58 is formed movable on a pedestal 12 at Y shaft orientations, and the X-axis slide 54 is formed movable on the Y-axis slide 58 at X shaft orientations. The Y-axis slide 58 makes a driving source a servo motor 65 (refer to drawing 17), and is moved to Y shaft orientations by the Y-axis slide migration equipment containing the movement inverter which changes rotation of a servo motor 65 into rectilinear motion, and is transmitted to the Y-axis slide 58. Similarly, the X-axis slide 54 also makes a driving source a servo motor 66 (refer to drawing 17), and is moved to X shaft orientations by the X-axis slide migration equipment containing a movement inverter.

[0011] the wearing head 50 -- the X-axis slide 54 -- the circumference of a perpendicular axis -- an intermission -- it has the intermittent body of revolution 68 (refer to drawing 2) attached pivotable. Arbitration is made to carry out include-angle rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 with the rotation driving gear which makes a driving source a servo motor 70 (refer to drawing 17) by forward reverse both directions. A servo motor 70 and said servo motors 65 and 66 are electric rotation motors which are kinds of an electric motor, and are motors in which control with a sufficient precision of angle of rotation and rotational speed is possible, they may be replaced with a servo motor and a step motor may be used for them.

[0012] a holder [two or more / to the intermittent body of revolution 68 / (it sets in this operation gestalt and they are 16 pieces)] -- a holder -- the maintenance shaft 72 (one piece is illustrated by drawing 2 R> 2) is formed in the equiangular distance. Fitting of these maintenance shaft 72 is carried out to the intermittent body of revolution 68 pivotable [to the circumference of an own axis] movable in a direction parallel to axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, respectively, and 16 maintenance shafts 72 are revolved in axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 as a core at the time of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68. [0013] As shown in the maintenance shaft 72 again at drawing 2, the cam follower 76 is formed in the upper limit section pivotable. A cam follower 76 constitutes the shape of a ball. The maintenance shaft 72 is an elastic member which is a kind of the energization means established between the intermittent body of revolution 68, it is energized upwards by the spring member slack compression coil spring 82, and the cam follower 76 is contacted to the cam side 80 of the fixed cam 78 of immobilization in the X-axis slide 54 on it. It has the part from which height changes smoothly in a hoop direction, and a part with fixed height, and a cam follower 76 rolls along the cam side 80 at the time of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, and 16 maintenance shafts 72 are made to go up and down the cam side 80, being revolved by the surroundings of axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68.

[0014] The holder slack components adsorption nozzle 84 is held at each lower part projected from the intermittent body of revolution 68 of 16 maintenance shafts 72. The components adsorption nozzle 84 adsorbs an electrical part 86 with negative pressure, and is connected to the path 88 prepared in the maintenance shaft 72, and the pressure change-over valve 90 attached in the intermittent body of revolution 68, and the pressure change-over valve 90 is connected to the vacuum devices which are not illustrated through the path (illustration abbreviation) prepared in the intermittent body of revolution 68. The pressure change-over valve 90 switches the negative pressure supply condition of switching the pressure in the components adsorption nozzle 84 to negative pressure from the pressure more than atmospheric pressure, and making an electrical part 86 sticking to the components adsorption nozzle 84, and the pressure in the components adsorption nozzle 84, from negative pressure to the pressure more than atmospheric pressure by control of a pressure change-over valve control unit, and is switched to the negative pressure discharge condition of making the components adsorption nozzle 84 releasing an electrical part 86. In addition, even if the intermittent body of revolution 68 rotates the path prepared in the intermittent body of revolution 68, he is trying to be maintained at a free passage with the path which is established in the X-axis slide 54 side, and was made open for free passage by vacuum devices.

[0015] The components adsorption nozzle 84 is attached in the maintenance shaft 72 through the adapter 100, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Fitting of the relative displacement of an adapter 100 to shaft orientations is made possible to the fitting hole 104 formed in the nozzle attaching part 102 prepared in the lower limit section of the maintenance shaft 72. An adapter 100 is an elastic member which is a kind of an energization means, and is energized by the sense which projects from the nozzle

attaching part 102 to a lower part by the spring member slack compression coil spring 108 while it is held by two or more attachment components 106 (one piece is typically illustrated by <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 16</u>) prepared in the nozzle attaching part 102 at the equiangular distance.

[0016] While two or more notching 110 prolonged in parallel with the axis of the maintenance shaft 72 is formed in an equiangular distance and fitting of each of two or more of said attachment components 106 is carried out to the nozzle attaching part 102 rotatable, it is held at the nozzle attaching part 102 by the spring member 112 of the shape of a ring twisted around the nozzle attaching part 102. While the projected part 114 which projects in the core side of the nozzle attaching part 102 is formed in the part bottom by which fitting was carried out to the notching 110 of an attachment component 106, you are made to insert in the notching 116 formed in the nozzle attaching part 102, and an attachment component 106 is right-angled to that longitudinal direction focusing on the contact section to the base of the notching 116 of this projected part 114, and it is rotatable to the circumference of the axis prolonged in the tangential direction to the part in which the attachment component 106 of the nozzle attaching part 102 was attached.

[0017] Furthermore, a control unit 118 protrudes on the projected part 114 bottom of an attachment component 106, and it is made to insert in the notching 120 formed in the nozzle attaching part 102. Rotation of the circumference of the axis to which the axis of the maintenance shaft 72 and an attachment component 106 cross at right angles by fitting to notching 110 and insertion to the notching 120 of a control unit 118 is prevented.

[0018] Fitting of the lower part of an attachment component 106 is carried out to the notching 126 formed in the engagement section 124 of the major diameter of an adapter 100, and it has prevented relative rotation with the nozzle attaching part 102 and an adapter 100. Moreover, the engagement projected part 128 which projects to an adapter 100 side protruded on the lower limit section of an attachment component 106, and when this engagement projected part 128 engages with the engagement section 124 from a lower part, the extract from the fitting hole 104 of an adapter 100 is prevented. An adapter 100 can be removed from the nozzle attaching part 102 by pushing said control unit 118 in this condition, resisting the energization force of the spring member 112, rotating an attachment component 106, and solving engagement in the engagement projected part 128 and the engagement section 124.

[0019] The components adsorption nozzle 84 has the adsorption tubing 134 held at the adsorption tubing supporter 132 and the adsorption tubing supporter 132, and it is held by the spring member 140 at the adapter 100 while taper fitting is carried out to the fitting hole slack tapered bore 138 which was established in the adapter 100 in the fitting section slack taper section 136 prepared in the adsorption tubing supporter 132 and which is a kind of the fitting-ed section. The spring member 140 accomplishes the typeface of KO mostly, fitting is carried out to the notching 142 of the pair formed in the adapter 100 in the arm of the pair of the character of KO, like the tip, distance between these arms is narrowed, and it becomes tight, and it is made selfish. Moreover, the point between these arms is bent by the sense which approaches mutually, and omission from an adapter 100 are prevented.

[0020] If fitting of the taper section 136 is carried out to a tapered bore 138, the spring member 140 is inserted in the fitting slot 144 of the shape of a circular ring formed in the taper section 136, and it will draw in a tapered bore 138 and it will be positioned while it engages with the taper section 136 and holds the adsorption tubing supporter 132. The attaching position to the adapter 100 of the spring member 140 is in the condition that fitting of the taper section 136 was carried out to the tapered bore 138, and is made into the location which will be in the condition that the center position of the fitting slot 144 of a hemicycle cross section shifted below to the center position of the cross section of the circle configuration of the spring member 140, and the spring member 140 engages with the part of the slot side-face top of the fitting slot 144, and draws the adsorption tubing supporter 132 in a tapered bore 138. The components adsorption nozzle 84 can be removed from an adapter 100 by applying the force exceeding the lead-in force of the spring member 140 in the direction which slips out of an adapter 100. In this operation gestalt, the nozzle chuck whose adapter 100 is a kind of a holder chuck is constituted, and the adapter 100 is held removable at the chuck attachment component slack maintenance shaft 72. It can be said that the maintenance shaft 72 holds the components adsorption nozzle 84 through an adapter 100. In addition, a sign 146 is a

luminescence plate and accomplishes disc-like. The luminescence plate 146 is made by aluminum, a reflection factor is high and a top face functions as a reflector 148. Moreover, the layer of a fluorescence ingredient is formed in the inferior surface of tongue 150 (near field where you were made for the adsorption tubing 134 to begun to be prolonged) of the luminescence plate 146, ultraviolet rays are absorbed on it, and a visible ray is emitted to it toward an electrical part 86. [0021] The intermittent body of revolution 68 is made to carry out a sequential halt of the 16 maintenance shafts 72 (an adapter 100 and components adsorption nozzle 84) an include angle equal to arrangement include-angle spacing of the maintenance shaft 72, and by carrying out intermittent rotation by the halt location of 16 pieces. Among the halt locations of these 16 pieces, it considers as the components adsorption stowed position where the location corresponding to the lowest part of the cam side 80 performs the receipt from the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18 of an electrical part 86, and wearing to a printed circuit board 30, and it is the location distant from the components adsorption stowed position 90 degrees, and let the location corresponding to the highest part of the cam side 80 be an image pick-up location. In addition, the cam side 80 is formed so that the maintenance shaft 72 (components adsorption nozzle 84) may move horizontally before and behind an image pick-up location and a components adsorption stowed position. Moreover, the cam side 80 passes along axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, and it is established so that a components adsorption stowed position may be located on a straight line parallel to X shaft orientations. Each height of 16 maintenance shafts 72 has the lowest height of the maintenance shaft 72 located in a components adsorption stowed position, is separated from a components adsorption stowed position to the forward direction and hard flow, and it becomes high as it goes to an image pick-up location. The cam side 80 is formed so that the maintenance shaft 72 may move horizontally before and behind a components adsorption stowed position, and it a little becomes [whether the height of the maintenance shaft 72 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 72 located in a components adsorption stowed position is the same as the maintenance shaft 72 located in a components adsorption stowed position, and I rather than it. Electrical-part image pick-up equipment 160 (refer to drawing 17) is formed in the location corresponding to the image pick-up location of the X-axis slide 54. The reference mark image pick-up equipment 162 (refer to drawing 17) which picturizes the reference mark prepared in the printed circuit board 30 again is formed in the X-axis slide 54.

[0022] The lifting device 170 is formed and the maintenance shaft 72 and an adapter 100 are made to go up and down, as shown in <u>drawing 4</u> by the location corresponding to the components adsorption stowed position of the X-axis slide 54. A lifting device 170 is a kind of a driving source slack electric motor, and makes a driving source the linear motor 172 which are migration length and a servo motor in which control with a sufficient precision of passing speed is possible. It may replace with a servo motor and a step motor may be used. While being made for the needle 174 of a linear motor 172 to begun to be perpendicularly prolonged from housing of a linear motor 172 to a lower part, the migration member 176 is being fixed. While the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is formed, fitting of the rise and fall of the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 of the shape of sheet metal prepared in the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is made possible to the migration member 176 at the notching 182 formed in the part corresponding to the components adsorption stowed position of the fixed cam 78.

[0023] It is made to go up and down between the downward locations in which the rise location [whose inferior surface of tongue of the fitting of the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 is carried out to notching 182 by making the migration member 176 go up and down the rise-and-fall driving member 178 with a linear motor 172, and constitutes a part of fixed cam 78 continuously with the cam side 80 of the fixed cam 78], and rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 separates from notching 182, and an inferior surface of tongue is located more nearly caudad than the cam side 80. by the maintenance shaft's 72 reaching a components adsorption stowed position by rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, dropping the migration member 176, after the cam follower 76 has engaged with the inferior surface of tongue of the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180, and dropping the rise-and-fall driving member 178, the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 is dropped, and the maintenance shaft 72 and an adapter 100 are dropped also for the components adsorption nozzle 84 the case where the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held at the adapter 100.

If the migration member 176 is raised, the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is raised and the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 is raised, the maintenance shaft 72 will follow the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180 according to the energization force of the compression coil spring 82, and will be raised, and an adapter 100 will be raised. By accommodation of the migration length of the migration member 176 by control of a linear motor 172, the rise-and-fall distance of the rise-and-fall driving member 178, i.e., the rise-and-fall distance of the maintenance shaft 72, can be adjusted. In addition, explanation is omitted although the device section 184 of the change-over valve control unit which is interlocked with rise and fall of the rise-and-fall driving member 178, and switches said pressure change-over valve 90 is formed near the components adsorption stowed position of the X-axis slide 54. Moreover, explanation is omitted although the holder slewing gear which make the X-axis slide 54 and the maintenance shaft 72 rotate the maintenance shaft 72 around an own axis, they are made to rotate the components adsorption nozzle 84 around an own axis, and corrects to them the bearing error of the electrical part 86 held by the components adsorption nozzle 84, or changes bearing is formed.

[0024] Between the Maine conveyors 24 and 26 of the substrate conveyor 14, and the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192 is formed, respectively. The configuration of these adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192 is the same, and explains the adsorption nozzle swap device 190 typically.

[0025] The adsorption nozzle swap device 190 contains the holder attachment component slack nozzle attachment component 194 and the attachment component supporting structure 196, as shown in drawing 5. While the attachment component supporting structure 196 is equipped with the frame 198 fixed on the pedestal 12 (illustration of a pedestal 12 is omitted by drawing 5) and the hydrostatic pressure cylinder slack air cylinder 200 which is a kind of a hydrostatic pressure actuator is fixed upward to a frame 198, as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6, the attachment component cradle 204 is being fixed to the protrusion edge of the piston rod 202 of an air cylinder 200. The attachment component cradle 204 accomplishes tabular, it is fixed with the posture level at the protrusion edge of a piston rod 200, and the top face constitutes the attachment component abutment 206. While fitting of the interior material slack guide rod 208 of a proposal of the pair of immobilization on the inferior surface of tongue of the attachment component cradle 204 is carried out to the guidance cylinder 210 of the pair of immobilization on a frame 198 movable in the vertical direction, respectively, the lower limit section projected from the guidance cylinder 210 is connected by the connection member 212. electromagnetism -- two air rooms of an air cylinder 200 are made alternatively open for free passage by atmospheric air and the compressed-air source of supply, a piston rod 202 is made to expand and contract by the change of a directional selecting valve 213 (refer to drawing 17), the attachment component cradle 204 being guided by the guide rod 208 and the guidance cylinder 210, a level posture is maintained and it is made to go up and down The air cylinder 200 constitutes the attachment component lifting device which is a kind of attachment component migration equipment.

[0026] As it is prepared so that the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204 may become parallel [the adsorption nozzle swap device 190] to the substrate conveyance direction (X shaft orientations), and shown in both ends parallel to the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204 at drawing 6 and drawing 7, respectively While the notching 214 which penetrates the attachment component cradle 204 in the thickness direction is formed in the center section of the longitudinal direction, a run through hole 216 penetrates the attachment component cradle 204 in the thickness direction, and is formed in the both sides in the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204 of each notching 214, respectively. While fitting of the pin 218 with the head is carried out to two run through holes 216 prepared in the edge by the side of the substrate conveyor 14 among both ends parallel to the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204 in the male screw section 220, respectively, a nut 221 is screwed in the protrusion edge from the attachment component cradle 204 of the male screw section 220 to a lower part, and the pin 218 with the head is being fixed to the attachment component cradle 204. Two pins 218 with the head are mutually far apart in a direction parallel to the attachment component abutment 206 in the attachment component cradle 204, and are being fixed to the attachment component abutment 206 by the right angle. The screwing limit of the pin 218 with the head is

prescribed by when the drum section 222 of a circular cross section contacts the attachment component abutment 206, and the clearance is prepared in the male screw section 220 of a drum section 222 between the heads 224 and the attachment component abutments 206 which were established in the opposite side. In the head 224, as shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, beveling is performed to two places which were far apart in the diameter direction, respectively, and engagement of a rotation tool is enabled.

[0027] As shown in drawing 6, the clamp face 228 which inclined 45 degrees to the attachment component abutment 206 in the field side of the opposite sense is established in the location corresponding to two notching 214 of the attachment component cradle 204 in the attachment component abutment 206, respectively (only one clamp face 228 is illustrated by drawing 6). With the side by which two pins 218 with the head of the attachment component cradle 204 were set up among these clamp faces 228, as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6, the fastener 230 is attached in the clamp face 228 established in the edge of the opposite side. The fastener 230 is formed in the edge by the side of the electrical-part feeder 16 among both ends parallel to the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204.

[0028] As shown in drawing 6 and drawing 8, a fastener 230 On the lever 234 and lever 234 which were attached in the circumference of an axis parallel to the cross direction of the body member 232 and the body member 232 rotatable, with a shaft 235 An arm 236, that relative displacement to a longitudinal direction is possible respectively on these arms 236 and the arm 238 of another pair made to engage with relative rotation impossible of the pair attached in the circumference of an axis parallel to the rotation axis to the body member 232 of a lever 234 rotatable, It is prepared in the compression coil spring 242 as the engagement member 240 prepared between the protrusion edges from the arm 236 of an arm 238, and an elastic member slack spring member which is a kind of the energization means established among the arms 236 and 238 of every a pair, respectively, and the body member 232. It has the stopper 244 (refer to drawing 6) which specifies whenever [turn limit / of a lever 234]. Each both ends of two compression coil springs 242 are made to engage with an arm 236 and an arm 238, respectively, and are energizing the arm 236,238 to the sense which approaches mutually in a direction parallel to a plate surface. It is fixed to the clamp face 228 with the bolt 246 which is a kind of a fixed means, and the fastener 230 is made to incline 45 degrees to the attachment component abutment 206 in the body member 232.

[0029] It is attached removable, without said nozzle attachment component 194 using a tool on the attachment component cradle 204, and is made to go up and down with the attachment component cradle 204. The nozzle attachment component 194 accomplishes tabular [rectangular], as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 9, and two or more nozzle maintenance holes 250 are formed. As these nozzle maintenance hole 250 constitutes a ** with a stage, respectively and shows it to drawing 9 and drawing 10, the minor diameter hole 254 which carries out opening, and the abutment 252-ed have the major-diameter hole 256 which carries out opening in the field of the opposite sense, and are formed in the abutment 252-ed which can be received by the attachment component cradle 204 at equal intervals in a longitudinal direction and the cross direction in it, respectively. The depth of the major-diameter hole 256 is made larger than the thickness of the luminescence plate 146 of said components adsorption nozzle 84. In addition, blackening processing is performed to the attachment component cradle 204, and the reflection factor of light is made low at it.

[0030] As shown in drawing 14, fitting of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is carried out to these nozzle maintenance hole 250, respectively (two components adsorption nozzles 84 are typically illustrated by drawing 14.). In addition, illustration of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is omitted in drawing 12 and drawing 13. While fitting of the adsorption tubing 134 is carried out to the minor diameter hole 254 and fitting of the luminescence plate 146 is carried out to the major-diameter hole 256, the components adsorption nozzle 84 is supported by the base of the major-diameter hole 256 from a lower part, and is made to project upwards from the nozzle attachment component 194 in the taper section 136 prepared in the adsorption tubing supporter 132.

[0031] Although the diameter of the luminescence plate 146 is the same as the components adsorption nozzle 84, there are two or more kinds of components adsorption nozzles 84 which differ in the diameter of the adsorption tubing 134, the components adsorption nozzle 84 which has the adsorption tubing 134 according to the configuration of an electrical part 86 and a dimension is used

for adsorption of an electrical part 86 and wearing, and two or more kinds of components adsorption nozzles 84 are held at the nozzle attachment component 194. About 84 components adsorption nozzle with high operating frequency, a number is made [many] and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is collectively held for every class. In addition, the diameter of the minor diameter hole 254 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is made into the magnitude into which the largest adsorption tubing 134 can fit, and the diameter of the major-diameter hole 256 is slightly enlarged from the luminescence plate 146. In addition, even if the classes of components adsorption nozzle 84 differ, the magnitude of the taper section 136 is the same.

[0032] it is shown in both edges parallel to the longitudinal direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 at drawing 9, respectively -- as -- a longitudinal direction, while a clamp face 260 (one clamp face 260 is shown in drawing 6) is mostly formed in the mid-position While carrying out opening to two parts which are the both sides in the longitudinal direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 of each clamp face 260, and were far apart in the direction parallel to the abutment 252-ed on a side face parallel to the longitudinal direction of the nozzle attachment component 194, respectively The notching 262 which penetrates the nozzle attachment component 194 in the thickness direction is formed. While a cross-section configuration with notching 262 parallel to the abutment 252-ed accomplishes U typeface, as for opening by the side of the above-mentioned side face of the nozzle attachment component 194, width of face is made large like the opening edge. Moreover, the engagement side 264 of the opposite sense is formed in the perimeter of notching 262 in the abutment 252-ed. As shown in drawing 6 and drawing 11, spot facing is given along with notching 262, and the field of the opposite sense is made [abutment / 252 / of notching 262 /-ed] into the engagement side 264 in the abutment 252-ed obtained by that cause at the part of the opposite side.

[0033] The two above-mentioned clamp faces 260 are inclined planes made to incline 45 degrees, respectively as shown in <u>drawing 6</u> by the sense with which a lower part goes to a central site in the cross direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 to the abutment 252-ed. In the clamp face 260 located in the electrical-part feeder 16 side where the nozzle attachment component 194 is attached in the attachment component cradle 204 The engagement member 268 (refer to <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 14</u>) is being fixed removable with the bolt 270 (illustration is omitted by <u>drawing 14</u>) which is a kind of a fixed means. To the abutment 252-ed, the engagement member 268 inclines in the nozzle attachment component 194 45 degrees, and is being fixed to it, the protrusion edge projected from the clamp face 260 to the lower part is incurvated by V typeface, and the engagement section 272 is formed.

[0034] As shown in drawing 12, two notching 262 formed in the edge of the opposite side with the side to which the engagement member 268 was fixed the nozzle attachment component 194, respectively The parallel displacement of the direction where it is made to engage with the drum section 222 of two pins 218 with the head set up by the attachment component cradle 204 in, and two notching 262 of the nozzle attachment component 194 is located in a line, Notching 262 is made to engage with a drum section 22, and the parallel displacement of the contact direction at the time of making it contact, the parallel displacement of a direction parallel to the abutment 252-ed, and the rotation in a direction parallel to the abutment 252-ed are prevented. Moreover, as shown in drawing 6 and drawing 11, a head 224 engages with the engagement side 264, and ** is prevented for surfacing from the attachment component cradle 204 of the nozzle attachment component 194. Furthermore, while the engagement member 240 of a fastener 230 is made to engage with the engagement section 272 of the engagement member 268 of immobilization in the nozzle attachment component 194 and the nozzle attachment component 194 is energized by the energization force of the compression coil spring 242 toward the pin 218 with the head, the abutment 252-ed is energized by the sense which goes to the attachment component abutment 206. As mentioned above, since a fastener 230 inclines in the attachment component cradle 204 45 degrees, and is fixed to it to the attachment component abutment 206 and the compression coil spring 242 is also made to incline, the compression coil spring 242 generates the energization force containing the direction component of the sense with which the nozzle attachment component 194 faces to the pin 218 with the head, and the direction component of the sense which goes to the attachment component abutment 206. The compression coil spring 242 constitutes the combination energization means which serves both as an

parallel alignment vigor means and a right-angle alignment vigor means. When the engagement member 240 is made to engage with the engagement section 272, the engagement section 272 is made to project into the notching 214 prepared in the attachment component cradle 204, and is made to engage with the engagement member 240 located in the notching 214.

[0035] As shown in drawing 12 thru/or drawing 14, the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is established in the wrap balking prevention plate 280 by the nozzle attachment component 194. The balking prevention plate 280 accomplishes tabular [thin], and four openings 282 are formed in parallel with a longitudinal direction. Each opening 282 has two or more circular holes 284 and the bond section 286 which connects the adjoining circular hole 284, respectively. These circular holes 284 have a slightly larger path than the major-diameter hole 256 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250, respectively, and are formed in the pitch equal to the formation pitch in the longitudinal direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250. Moreover, the bond section 286 is larger than the diameter at the maximum equator of the taper section 136 of the components adsorption nozzle 84, it has width of face (it sets in a flat surface parallel to the plate surface of the balking prevention plate 280, and is the dimension of the longitudinal direction of opening 282, and a right-angled direction) smaller than the diameter of the luminescence plate 146, and the projected part of every a pair which demarcates two or more bond sections 286 of the balking prevention plate 280, respectively constitutes the balking prevention section 288. The two balking prevention sections 288 of each set are the longitudinal direction of the balking prevention plate 280, and a right-angled direction, i.e., the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204 and a right-angled direction, separate distance to said Y shaft orientations, and are countered and prepared in them. In addition, four openings 282 are formed in the cross direction of the balking prevention plate 280 in the pitch equal to the formation pitch in the cross direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250.

[0036] As shown in <u>drawing 12</u>, <u>drawing 13</u> R> 3, and <u>drawing 15</u>, two or more pins 292 are set up by the nozzle attachment component 194, the engagement projected part is prepared in it, and fitting of the relative displacement of the balking prevention plate 280 is made possible to the pin 292 at it in each of two or more slots 294 formed in parallel with the longitudinal direction. A sign 296 is a washer. While relative displacement to the nozzle attachment component 194 of the balking prevention plate 280 is guided by fitting of these pins 292 and a slot 294, rotation of a direction parallel to the abutment 252-ed to the nozzle attachment component 194 of the balking prevention plate 280 is prevented.

[0037] Between the nozzle attachment component 194 and the balking prevention plate 280, as shown in drawing 12 and drawing 14, it is built over the **** coil spring 300 as an elastic member slack spring member which is a kind of an energization means. Whenever [motion limit / of the balking prevention plate 280 by energization of the **** coil spring 300] is prescribed by when a slot 294 contacts a pin 292. As a pin 292 functions also as a stopper and it is shown in drawing 12, after the edge of the upstream has contacted the pin 292 in the migration direction of the nozzle attachment component 194 by energization of the **** coil spring 300 of a slot 294, the balking prevention plate 280 is located on the nozzle maintenance hole 250, and is located in the balking prevention section 288 by the operation location which prevents balking from the nozzle attachment component 194 of the components adsorption nozzle 84.

[0038] In the migration direction by energization of the **** coil spring 300 of the balking prevention plate 280, as shown in drawing 12 thru/or drawing 14, the projected part 306 protrudes on the edge of the upstream. The engagement section 308 which begins to be prolonged to the nozzle attachment component 194 side is formed in the protrusion edge of a projected part 306.
[0039] As shown in drawing 5, while the air cylinder 312 is being fixed and notching 318 is formed in the engagement member 316 of immobilization in the piston rod 314 of an air cylinder 312, fitting of the engagement section 308 of the balking prevention plate 280 is carried out to the attachment component cradle 204 removable. Notching 318 is an engagement crevice which is a kind of the engagement section, as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 12, is the flexible direction of a piston rod 314, and a direction which intersects perpendicularly, and is penetrated and formed in the direction parallel to the attachment direction (the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204, and right-angled direction) over the attachment component cradle 204 of the nozzle attachment

component 194. As the both ends which were far apart in the longitudinal direction of the notching side face of the pair of notching 318 are shown in <u>drawing 12</u>, respectively, one end is made to incline by the sense to which the width of face of notching 318 becomes large, and the slideway 320 is formed.

[0040] The balking prevention plate 280 is located in an operation location, and he is trying to engage the engagement section 308 and notching 318 mutually in the condition that a piston rod 314 is located in a contraction location. Although the attaching position to the attachment component cradle 204 of an air cylinder 312 is set up such, even if the slideway 320 is formed in the both ends of the longitudinal direction of notching 318, respectively and the location in the longitudinal direction (the migration direction over the nozzle attachment component of the balking prevention plate 280) of the balking prevention plate 280 of the engagement section 308 and notching 318 is shifted slightly, a slideway 320 shows around and it can fit in. The air cylinder 312 is attached so that the gap to the engagement section 308 of notching 318 may arise in the attachment component cradle 204 to the engagement section 308 in the opposite side (the energization direction of the **** coil spring 300 the direction side of reverse).

[0041] Two air rooms of an air cylinder 312 are made alternatively open for free passage by atmospheric air and the compressed-air source of supply, and a piston rod 314 is made to expand and contract by the change of a directional selecting valve 322 (refer to drawing 17). electromagnetism -- The operation location which is moved in the direction parallel to the substrate conveyance direction by the balking prevention plate 280, and is shown in drawing 12 while the engagement member 316 is moved, It is moved to the evacuation location shown in drawing 13, i.e., the location where the location of the circular hole 284 of opening 282 and the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is mostly in agreement, and permits balking from the nozzle attachment component 194 of the components adsorption nozzle 84. The balking prevention plate 280 resists the energization force of said **** coil spring 300, and is moved to an evacuation location. The balking prevention plate 280 constitutes a balking prevention member, an air cylinder 312 constitutes balking prevention member migration equipment, and the **** coil spring 300 constitutes the balking prevention member energization means. In addition, fitting is carried out to guide pin bushing of the pair prepared in the air cylinder 312 while the interior material of a proposal of a pair was prepared in the engagement member 316 movable, and the interior material of these proposals and guide pin bushing have prevented rotation while guiding migration of the engagement member 316.

[0042] The nozzle sensor 324 (refer to drawing 16) is formed in the location corresponding to the components adsorption stowed position of said X-axis slide 54. Although illustration omits the Xaxis slide 54, it has the attaching part which holds the lower limit section of the revolving shaft which constitutes the intermittent body of revolution 68 pivotable, and the nozzle sensor 324 is formed in this attaching part. This attaching part is prepared ranging from the outside to the inside of the revolution locus of the maintenance shaft 72, the above-mentioned revolving shaft is held, and the nozzle sensor 324 is formed so that it may be located in an attaching part inside the revolution locus of the maintenance shaft 72 (center-line-of-rotation line side). As shown in drawing 16, the nozzle sensor 324 is a sensor of the reflective mold which has the floodlighting section 326 and a light sensing portion 328, and it is formed so that a light sensing portion 328 may receive the light which the floodlighting section 326 emits in a vertical plane parallel to Y shaft orientations. Furthermore, while the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position is moved by the detail to up to the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of the nozzle attachment component 194 for nozzle replacement When the nozzle attachment component 194 and the attachment component cradle 204 are in downward end position and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, The reflector 148 of the luminescence plate 146 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, The floodlighting section 326 irradiates light toward the part which is not covered with the two balking prevention sections 288 which accomplish the pair of the balking prevention plate 280 located in an operation location. By the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the maintenance shaft 72 which the light was reflected by the reflector 148, and the light sensing portion 328 received light, and was positioned in the components adsorption stowed position holds It is prepared so that the attainment to the reflector 148 of the light which the floodlighting section 326 emits, and light-receiving of the

reflected light by the light sensing portion 328 may not be barred.

[0043] If the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, since the light which the floodlighting section 326 emits will be reflected by the reflector 148 of the luminescence plate 146 and the light income of a light sensing portion 328 will exceed a threshold, it turns out that the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held. If the components adsorption nozzle 84 is not held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, since blackening processing is performed to the nozzle attachment component 194 in the major-diameter hole 256 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250, the light which the floodlighting section 326 emits has few amounts of reflection of light, and since the light income of a light sensing portion 328 becomes below a threshold, the components adsorption nozzle 84 is not held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, but it turns out that it is empty. [0044] In addition, in this electrical-part wearing system 10, the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18 and the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 are constituted by bilateral symmetry to the center line parallel to the substrate conveyance direction of the substrate conveyor 14, respectively, and, as for each equipment, the sense of a cross direction (direction parallel to the substrate conveyance direction) is mutually made the same. The same is said of the adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192, and notching 262 which engages with the attaching position of the pin 218 with the head in the attachment component cradle 204 and a fastener 230, the attaching position of the engagement member 268 in the nozzle attachment component 194, and the pin 218 with the head is made into right-and-left reverse in the adsorption nozzle swap device 190 in the adsorption nozzle swap device 192, respectively. However, the clamp face 228 per piece for fixing every two run through holes 216 and fasteners 230 for setting up the pin 218 with the head, respectively to both ends parallel to a longitudinal direction is formed in the attachment component cradle 204. In the nozzle attachment component 194, while every two notching 262 is formed in both ends parallel to a longitudinal direction, respectively Since the clamp face 260 per piece for fixing the engagement member 268 is formed, it can be used in common with the adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192 of bilateral symmetry.

[0045] This electrical-part wearing system 10 is controlled by the control unit 330 shown in drawing 17. A control unit 330 makes a subject the computer 340 which has the bus 338 which connects PU (processing unit)332, ROM334, RAM336, and them. While the input interface 342 is connected to a bus 338, electrical-part image pick-up equipment 160, reference mark image pick-up equipment 162, and the nozzle sensor 324 (light sensing portion 328) are connected, the electromagnetism which switches supply of each air to servo motors 65, 66, and 70, a linear motor 172, and an air cylinder 200,312 through the drive circuits 345, 347, 348, and 350,352,354,356 while the output interface 346 is connected to a bus 338 again -- directional selecting valves 213 and 322 and a warning device 358 are connected. A warning device 358 is equipment which reports generating of abnormalities to an operator. In addition, although illustration is omitted in drawing 17, in addition to this, a control device 330 controls said carrying-in conveyor shifter, a taking-out conveyor shifter, the Maine conveyors 24 and 26, the carrying-in conveyor 28, the taking-out conveyor 30, the tape-feed equipment of a feeder 42, etc.

[0046] Next, actuation is explained. Two electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 equip with an electrical part 86 by turns the printed circuit board 32 in which positioning support was carried out by either of the Maine conveyor 24 and the Maine conveyor 26. The electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 equip with all the electrical parts 86 with which wearing was planned in this electrical-part wearing system 10 about the printed circuit board 32 of one sheet jointly. While wearing of an electrical part 86 is performed about the printed circuit board 32 by which positioning support was carried out in one Maine conveyor among the Maine conveyors 24 and 26, in the Maine conveyor of another side, taking out of a printed circuit board 32, carrying in, and positioning support are performed, and the carried-in printed circuit board 32 is made to stand by on the Maine conveyor in preparation for wearing of an electrical part 86. If wearing of the electrical part 86 to the printed circuit board 32 supported by one Maine conveyor is completed, while the printed circuit board 32 made to stand by in the Maine conveyor of another side will be started. [0047] The electrical-part feeder from which two electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 take out an electrical part 86, respectively was decided, and electrical-part conveyance

wearing equipment 20 takes out an electrical part 86 from the electrical-part feeder 16, and, as for electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 22, takes out an electrical part 86 from the electrical-part feeder 18. About electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 20, drawing of an electrical part 86 and wearing are explained typically.

[0048] At the time of drawing of an electrical part 86, while 16 the maintenance shafts 72 and adapters 100 are positioned one by one by intermittent rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 in a components adsorption stowed position, it is moved by the XY robot 62 to up to the components feed zone of the feeder 42 which supplies an electrical part 86. When the maintenance shaft 72 reaches to a components adsorption stowed position, it will be in the condition that a cam follower 76 engages with the inferior surface of tongue of the rise-and-fall mechanical component 180, and a linear motor 172 is started in the condition, by dropping the migration member 176, the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is dropped, and the maintenance shaft 72 is dropped. After the components adsorption nozzle 84 contacts an electrical part 86 and adsorbs with negative pressure. while the migration member 176 is raised and the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is raised, the maintenance shaft 72 is raised by energization of the compression coil spring 82, and the components adsorption nozzle 84 picks out an electrical part 86 from a feeder 42. [0049] When an electrical-part image pick-up location is reached after 16 components adsorption nozzles 84 took out the electrical part 86 in the components adsorption stowed position, respectively, the maintenance posture of an electrical part 86 is picturized by passive-circuit-elements image pickup equipment 160. If all the components adsorption nozzles 84 adsorb an electrical part 86, the wearing head 50 will be moved by the XY robot 62 to up to a printed circuit board 32, and it will equip with an electrical part 86. The adapter 100 by which the components adsorption nozzle 84 equips a printed circuit board 32 with an electrical part 86 is positioned by rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 in a components adsorption stowed position, and is moved by the XY robot 62 to up to the components wearing part of a printed circuit board 32. [0050] The maintenance shaft 72 is rotated by the surroundings of an own axis during this migration. the components adsorption nozzle 84 is rotated by the surroundings of an own axis, and the bearing error of an electrical part 86 is corrected. Bearing may be changed. In addition, the reference mark prepared in the printed circuit board 32 in advance of wearing of the electrical part 86 to a printed circuit board 32 is picturized by reference mark image pick-up equipment 162, and each position error of X shaft orientations and Y shaft orientations is calculating about each of two or more components wearing parts of a printed circuit board 32. The migration length of the maintenance shaft 72 is corrected that each position error of each position error of the X-axis of the components wearing part of a printed circuit board 32 and Y shaft orientations, the X-axis of the center position of an electrical part 86, and Y shaft orientations should be corrected. Each position error of the Xaxis of the center position of an electrical part 86 and Y shaft orientations is the sum of change of the center position produced by change of the center position produced by correction of the center position error produced in case the components adsorption nozzle 84 adsorbs an electrical part 86, and the bearing error of an electrical part 86, and bearing modification of an electrical part 86. After migration, while the maintenance shaft 72 is dropped and an electrical part 86 is laid on a printed circuit board 32 by the lifting device 170, the components adsorption nozzle 84 is wide opened by atmospheric air, supply of negative pressure is intercepted, and an electrical part 86 is released. The maintenance shaft 72 is raised after installation of an electrical part 86. Intermittent rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 and migration of the wearing head 50 are repeated, and if a printed circuit board 32 is equipped with all the electrical parts 86 held in the wearing head 50, the wearing head 50 will move to the electrical-part feeder 16 so that it may take out an electrical part 86. [0051] When wearing of the electrical part 86 to a printed circuit board 32 is performed by the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22, when an electrical part 86 cannot be adsorbed, with the components adsorption nozzle 84 currently held actually at the maintenance shaft 72 (adapter 100 currently held strictly at the maintenance shaft 72), exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is performed according to the class of electrical part 86 with which a printed circuit board 32 is equipped. After equipping the printed circuit board 32 of all the electrical parts 86 that the components adsorption nozzle 84 holds, as the wearing heads 50 and 52 go to the electricalpart feeders 16 and 18 to take out an electrical part 86, they move to the adsorption nozzle swap

device 190,192, and they exchange the components adsorption nozzle 84. Hereafter, although exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 20 is explained typically, in electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 22, exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is performed similarly.

[0052] For example, if wearing of the large electrical part 86 and the electrical part 86 of the magnitude like inside is performed next after the components adsorption nozzle 84 which all holds the small electrical part 86 is held and anchoring to the printed circuit board 32 of the small electrical part 86 is performed, exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is carried out to 16 maintenance shafts 72 about all of each 16 adapters 100 of the maintenance shaft 72. In addition, depending on the class of electrical part 86 with which it is equipped, it may be exchanged only in some components adsorption nozzles 84.

[0053] With this operation gestalt, 16 maintenance shafts 72 (adapter 100 currently held strictly at the maintenance shaft 72) return the components adsorption nozzle 84 for the components adsorption nozzle 84 to reception and the same nozzle attachment component 194 from one nozzle attachment component 194. Therefore, when the nozzle attachment component 194 is attached in the attachment component cradle 204 before wearing initiation of an electrical part 86, the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held by neither at 16 maintenance shafts 72, but, as for the maintenance shaft 72, the components adsorption nozzle 84 is first held in advance of wearing of an electrical part 86. Where the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held, the maintenance shaft 72 The nozzle maintenance hole 250 where the components adsorption nozzle 84 which is held at the maintenance shaft 72 and used for wearing of an electrical part 86 at least in the nozzle attachment component 194 was held is vacant. At the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84, the maintenance shaft 72 returns the components adsorption nozzle 84 which it holds to the nozzle maintenance hole 250 where the components adsorption nozzle 84 was held. Data, such as the location of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 where the class of components adsorption nozzle 84 which the maintenance shaft 72 holds, and its components adsorption nozzle 84 were held, are memorized by the computer 340, the migration length of a wearing head 50 calculates them based on the data, and they are moved to up to the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of predetermined empty while the maintenance shaft 72 which returns the components adsorption nozzle 84 is moved to a components adsorption stowed position. In addition, the components adsorption nozzle 84 may be made to be returned to another nozzle maintenance hole 250 where the components adsorption nozzle 84 of the same class was held instead of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 where it was held.

[0054] At the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84, while the maintenance shaft 72 (adapter 100 currently held strictly at the maintenance shaft 72) for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged is moved to a components adsorption stowed position by intermittent rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, it is moved by the XY robot 62 to up to the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of the empty to which the components adsorption nozzle 84 should be returned. At the time of migration of the maintenance shaft 72, the nozzle attachment component 194 is in downward end position, the attachment component cradle 204 is raised after migration of the maintenance shaft 72 to it, and the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised to rise end position to it.

[0055] In advance of the rise of the nozzle attachment component 194, it is detected by the nozzle sensor 324 whether the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is empty. If the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is empty, the components adsorption nozzle 84 will be returned to the nozzle attachment component 194, but if it is not empty, while nozzle replacement will be stopped, a warning device 358 is operated and generating of abnormalities is reported to an operator. Although the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is not empty, the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised, the components adsorption nozzle 84 held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250 and the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the maintenance shaft 72 collide, and being damaged is avoided.

[0056] If the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is empty, the nozzle attachment component 194 will be raised. Even if the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250 contiguous to the empty nozzle maintenance hole 250 and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held at one [at least] adapter 100 of the contiguity maintenance shaft 72 of the both sides of the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position, the taper section 136

of the former components adsorption nozzle 84 and the adsorption tubing 134 of the latter components adsorption nozzle 84 are shifted mutually, and it does not collide. [in the flat surface which intersects perpendicularly with axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68 as a two-dot chain line shows to drawing 12] It is based on arrangement of the curvature of the circle which sets the axis of rotation as Core O, and makes a radius distance from the core O to the axis of the maintenance shaft 72, and 16 maintenance shafts 72. In the condition that the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position is located on the empty nozzle maintenance hole 250 The plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is set up so that the adsorption tubing 134 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 72 holds, and the taper section 136 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194 may not interfere. It is formed so that it may become high, as the cam side 80 separates from a components adsorption stowed position, and since the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position and maintenance shafts 72 other than maintenance shaft 72 of the neighbors are located more nearly up than these three maintenance shafts 72, regardless of the plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250, the collision of components adsorption nozzle 84 comrades does not produce them.

[0057] The maintenance shaft 72 is dropped by the lifting device 170 after the rise of the nozzle attachment component 194, and the adsorption tubing 134 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is made to insert in the minor diameter hole 254. In this condition, the balking prevention plate 280 is in an operation location, and the luminescence plate 146 is located in the small distance upper part of the balking prevention plate 280.

[0058] After inserting into the minor diameter hole 254 of the adsorption tubing 134, the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an evacuation location by the air cylinder 312, subsequently the maintenance shaft 72 is dropped by the lifting device 170, and fitting of the luminescence plate 146 is carried out to the major-diameter hole 256. Downward distance of the maintenance shaft 72 is made into the distance which applied the value in consideration of the manufacture error of adsorption nozzle swap device 190 grade etc. to the distance between the luminescence plate 146 and the major-diameter hole 256, and an excessive downward distance is absorbed by compression of the compression coil spring 108. After descent, after the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an operation location by the air cylinder 312, it is moved to location where the rise-and-fall driving member 178 is sufficient for the components adsorption nozzle 84 to secede from an adapter 100, for example, a rise location, and the maintenance shaft 72 is raised to a rise location. Under the present circumstances, the balking prevention section 288 of the balking prevention plate 280 engages with the luminescence plate 146, and prevents balking from the nozzle attachment component 194 of the components adsorption nozzle 84. Thereby, if the force in which the spring member 140 is larger than the lead-in force (holding power, to which an adapter 100 holds the components adsorption nozzle 84) which draws the components adsorption nozzle 84 in an adapter 100 is applied to the sense which secedes from an adapter 100, for the components adsorption nozzle 84, the components adsorption nozzle 84 will separate from an adapter 100, and will be held by the nozzle attachment component 194 at it.

[0059] Thus, after the maintenance shaft 72 returns the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194, the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position, and the maintenance shaft 72 which returned the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194 is moved by the XY robot 62 after descent to up to the components adsorption nozzle 84 used for a degree among the components adsorption nozzles 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194. Under the present circumstances, since the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position, even if one [at least] adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position holds the components adsorption nozzle 84, it does not collide with the components adsorption nozzle 84 with which that components adsorption nozzle 84 was held at the nozzle attachment component 194.

[0060] After migration of the maintenance shaft 72, before the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised, it is detected by the nozzle sensor 324 whether the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held

in the nozzle maintenance hole 250. If the components adsorption nozzle 84 is not held, while nozzle replacement is stopped, an alarm 358 is operated and generating of abnormalities is reported to an operator. If the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held, the nozzle attachment component 194 will be raised to rise end position. Also in this case, the components adsorption nozzle 84 with which the adapter 100 was held at that components adsorption nozzle 84 and the nozzle attachment component 194 even if one [at least] adapter 100 of the maintenance shafts 72 of the neighbors of the empty maintenance shaft 72 held the components adsorption nozzle 84 does not collide by setup of the plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of the nozzle attachment component 194. [0061] After the rise of the nozzle attachment component 194, the maintenance shaft 72 is dropped and fitting of the taper section 136 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is carried out to the tapered bore 138 of an adapter 100. Downward distance of the maintenance shaft 72 is made into the magnitude which added the manufacture error of adsorption nozzle swap device 190 grade etc. to a distance required to carry out fitting of the taper section 136 to a tapered bore 138, and it is held by the spring member 140 while fitting of the taper section 136 is carried out certainly in a tapered bore 138. In addition, an excessive downward distance is absorbed by compression of the compression coil spring 108.

[0062] After fitting, after the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an evacuation location, the maintenance shaft 72 is raised to a rise location, and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is removed from the nozzle attachment component 194. Subsequently, the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an operation location, and where elutriation of the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194 is prevented, the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position. Then, while the maintenance shaft 72 holding the adapter 100 for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged next is moved to a components adsorption stowed position by rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 68, it is moved by the XY robot 62 to up to the empty nozzle maintenance hole 250, and after returning the components adsorption nozzle 84, the components adsorption nozzle 84 used for a degree is held by rise and fall of the nozzle attachment component 194 and rise and fall of the maintenance shaft 72, and migration. If exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is completed about all of the adapters [need / the components adsorption nozzle 84 / to be exchanged 100, after the wearing head 50 is moved to the electrical-part feeder 16 and takes out an electrical part 86, a printed circuit board 32 will be equipped with it. Thus, since the nozzle attachment component 194 is made to go up and down while the maintenance shaft 72 is made to go up and down, at the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84, there is little elevating length of the maintenance shaft 72, and it ends at it. In addition, it is before wearing initiation of an electrical part 86, and maintenance actuation of the components adsorption nozzle 84 with 16 maintenance shafts 72 is repeatedly performed in the condition that the components adsorption nozzle 84 is attached in neither of 16 maintenance shafts 72.

[0063] If the components adsorption nozzle 84 used for wearing of an electrical part 86 is insufficient with the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194 when the class of printed circuit board 32 changes and a housekeeping substitute is performed for example, it is exchanged in the nozzle attachment component 194, and is exchanged in the components adsorption nozzle 84. At the time of a housekeeping substitute, accommodation of each substrate conveyance width of face of the Maine conveyors 24 and 26 of the substrate conveyor 14, the carrying-in conveyor 28, and the taking-out conveyor 30 is performed, and exchange of a feeder 42 is performed in the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18. It attaches, and removal is performed in the condition over the attachment component cradle 204 of the nozzle attachment component 194 that the feeder 42 was removed from the feeder susceptor 40, without being barred by the feeder 42. At the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 by exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194, return actuation to the nozzle attachment component 194 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 with 16 maintenance shafts 72 is performed repeatedly, all of each 16 adapters 100 of the maintenance shaft 72 return the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194, and it is exchanged all at once in all the components adsorption nozzles 84. Therefore, the class of components adsorption nozzle 84 which one nozzle attachment component 194 holds, a number, and a maintenance location do not change. In addition, if exchange performed easily.

of the components adsorption nozzle 84 is unnecessary even if it is at the housekeeping substitute time, exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 will not be performed. [0064] Exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 is manually performed by the operator, and the nozzle attachment component 194 fixed to the attachment component cradle 204 is removed first. Therefore, an operator makes the sense which separates from the body member 232 rotate the lever 234 of a fastener 230. While a shaft 235 and an arm 236,238 are raised with a lever 234 by that cause by the sense which separates from the body member 232, it is moved to the sense which begins to be prolonged from the body member 232 to the body member 232. Since the engagement member 240 separates by that cause from the engagement section 272 of the engagement member 268 of immobilization in the nozzle attachment component 194, an arm 236 is rotated, to a shaft 235, with the rotation axis of a lever 234, it can be made to be able to move to the opposite side and the engagement member 240 can be moved more below than the attachment component cradle 204. While maintenance of the nozzle attachment component 194 by the fastener 230 is canceled, the engagement member 240 is moved to the engagement member 268 and the location in which it does not interfere, notching 262 can move the nozzle attachment component 194 to the sense which the pin 218 with the head leaves, and an operator can remove from the attachment component cradle 204. Even if the balking prevention plate 280 is in an operation location at the time of removal of the nozzle attachment component 194, it has prevented balking from the nozzle attachment component 194 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 and it leans the nozzle attachment component 194, the components adsorption nozzle 84 cannot fall from the nozzle attachment component 194, and removal activity of the nozzle attachment component 194 and conveyance after removal can be

[0065] If the nozzle attachment component 194 is removed from the attachment component cradle 204, an operator will attach the nozzle attachment component 194 holding the required components adsorption nozzle 84 in the attachment component cradle 204. The operator makes the components adsorption nozzle 84 have held in this nozzle attachment component 194 in location where the electrical-part wearing system 10 is another in parallel to wearing to the printed circuit board 32 of an electrical part 86.

[0066] Since the engagement member 240 of the fastener 230 prepared in the attachment component cradle 204 is located below the attachment component abutment 206 of the attachment component cradle 204 and does not interfere with the engagement section 272 of the engagement member 268 at the time of anchoring of the nozzle attachment component 194, the nozzle attachment component 194 can be carried on the attachment component cradle 204, and it can be made to move to the sense with which notching 262 approaches the pin 218 with the head along the attachment component abutment 206. And while making notching 262 engage with the drum section 222 of the pin 218 with the head, the engagement side 264 is made to engage with a head 224. Width of face is made large like the opening edge, and opening of notching 262 can play the role of the guide at the time of fitting into a drum section 222, and can make notching 262 engage with a drum section 222 easily and certainly.

[0067] If it raises in the direction which begins to extend from the body member 232, an operator having the arm 236,238 of a fastener 230 in this condition, and making it rotate around a shaft 235, a lever 234 is rotated, it is made for an arm 236,238 to begun to be prolonged from the body member 232, and the engagement member 240 will be in the condition of exceeding the engagement section 272. If a lever 234 is rotated to the body member 232 side in this condition, the engagement member 240 will engage with the engagement section 272, if a lever 234 is further rotated from that condition, an arm 236 will move to the sense which separates from the engagement member 240 to an arm 238, and the compression coil spring 242 will be compressed.

[0068] A lever 234 engages with a stopper 244 in the location where the shaft 235 exceeded the straight line which connects the rotation axis and the engagement member 240 of a lever 234, and stops at the condition of energizing an arm 236,238 in the condition of having extended more slightly than the condition that the compression coil spring 242 was compressed most. The center exaggerated style is constituted by the body member 232, a lever 234, arms 236 and 238, and compression coil spring 242 grade. Since the compression coil spring 242 is made to incline to the attachment component abutment 206, as mentioned above, the energization force of a 2-way (the

direction of the sense where the direction and the abutment 252-ed of the sense where the nozzle attachment component 194 faces to the pin 218 with the head go to the attachment component abutment 206) is given to the nozzle attachment component 194, and it is stabilized and attached in it at the attachment component cradle 204. Without using a tool, the nozzle attachment component 194 is held removable, two or more components adsorption nozzles 84 summarize it to coincidence by exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194, and the attachment component supporting structure 196 is exchanged. In addition, in the condition of having been attached in the attachment component cradle 204, the nozzle attachment component 194 becomes lower than the top face of the nozzle attachment component 194, and does not interfere in the head 224 of the pin 218 with the head with the balking prevention plate 280.

[0069] Thus, when the nozzle attachment component 194 is attached in the attachment component cradle 204, the engagement section 308 of the projected part 306 of the balking prevention plate 280 which has the piston rod 314 of an air cylinder 312 in a contraction location, and is in an operation location is made to engage with the notching 318 of the engagement member 316. Notching 318 is the longitudinal direction of the attachment component cradle 204, and a right-angled direction, and when notching 262 is formed in the sense and parallel close to the pin 218 with the head, and the nozzle attachment component 194 is moved on the attachment component cradle 204, when attaching the nozzle attachment component 194 in the attachment component cradle 204, and making notching 262 approach the pin 218 with the head, it is made to insert the engagement section 308 in notching 318. Under the present circumstances, even if the location of the engagement section 308 and notching 318 has shifted, the engagement section 308 is guided by the slideway 320, and fitting of it is carried out to notching 318, lengthening the **** coil spring 300 slightly. Therefore, although the operation location in the condition that the nozzle attachment component 194 was removed from the attachment component cradle 204, and the operation location in the condition of having been attached may shift, they are slight, and the balking prevention section 288 is located on the nozzle maintenance hole 250. [of the gap]

[0070] In the adsorption nozzle swap device 190, the pin 218 with the head is attached in the edge by the side of the substrate conveyor 14 of the attachment component cradle 204, and it is attached in the edge by the side of the electrical-part feeder 16, and anchoring to the attachment component cradle 204 of the nozzle attachment component 194, and since it demounts and the feeder 42 is sometimes removed from the feeder susceptor 40, a fastener 230 does not have what bars actuation of a fastener 230, and can operate a fastener 230 easily from an outside (electrical-part feeder 16 side).

[0071] In this operation gestalt, the XY robots 62 and 64, the rotation driving gear made to rotate the intermittent body of revolution 68, and the lifting device 170 which makes it go up and down the maintenance shaft 72 constitute chuck migration equipment, an air cylinder 200 constitutes attachment component migration equipment, and these constitute the migration equipment for exchange so that clearly from the above explanation.

[0072] In addition, in the above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position before moving the empty maintenance shaft 72, it is not [that the components adsorption nozzle 84 used for a degree should be held] indispensable, after the maintenance shaft 72 returns the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194 to make it descend. For example, even if at least one side of the maintenance shafts 72 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position in the moving trucking of the empty maintenance shaft 72 positioned in the components adsorption stowed position holds the components adsorption nozzle 84 Without producing interference with the adsorption tubing 134 of the components adsorption nozzle 84, and the taper section 136 of the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194, it sets up so that the empty maintenance shaft 72 may be moved to up to the components adsorption nozzle 84 which should be held. Since the empty maintenance shaft 72 is in sufficient location, for example, a rise location, for the components adsorption nozzle 84 to secede from an adapter 100 and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is not held, it does not collide with the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194 at the time of migration.

[0073] As in the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 400 shown in drawing 18 and drawing 19 If the axis of rotation of intermittent body of revolution is made to incline to the perpendicular to a level conveyance flat surface (flat surface over the electrical-part feeders 16 and 18 and the substrate conveyor 14) When an adapter 100 moves the empty maintenance shaft 72 to up to the components adsorption nozzle 84 held next, while a setup of moving trucking does not need to be caused how and not dropping the nozzle attachment component 194 to downward end position In the nozzle attachment component 194, the degree of freedom of a setup of the plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 becomes high. Although this electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 400 has not exhibited yet any parts other than adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192, it is constituted by the specification of Japanese Patent Application No. No. 315859 [eight to] which is application of these people like the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment of a publication, and explains only the deep parts of this invention and relation briefly. Moreover, about the component which succeeds in the same operation as the component of the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipments 20 and 22 of said operation gestalt, the same sign is attached, correspondence relation is shown and explanation is omitted.

[0074] The XY robot 404 does horizontal migration of the wearing head 402 of electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 400 like said wearing heads 62 and 64. The XY robot 404 is moved for the wearing head 402 to the location of the arbitration within a horizontal plane by the XY robot 404 at the X-axis slide 406, the Y-axis slide which is not illustrated, and a Y-axis slide including the servo motor 412 grade of pivotable to the circumference of an axis parallel to X shaft orientations, and the for the nut 410 which ****ed, was fixed to the shaft 408 and the X-axis slide 406, and was screwed in the **** shaft 408, and for the X-axis slide migration prepared in shaft orientations at migration impossible.

[0075] The intermittent body of revolution 418 is attached in the X-axis slide 406 pivotable. The intermittent body of revolution 418 contains the maintenance shaft attachment component 422 of immobilization in the revolving shaft 420 held pivotable by the X-axis slide 406, and a revolving shaft 420. 16 maintenance holes 424 formed in the maintenance shaft attachment component 422 are formed considering each of 16 bus-bars of the conical surface which uses axis of rotation of a revolving shaft 420 as a center line as a center line, and to the perpendicular to the conveyance flat surface where axis of rotation is level, the intermittent body of revolution 418 is attached in the X-axis slide 406, after only the include angle from which one bus-bar of the above-mentioned conical surface will be in the condition of intersecting perpendicularly with a conveyance flat surface has inclined.

[0076] The intermittent body of revolution 418 is rotated with the include angle of arbitration, and a precision sufficient in forward reverse both directions by the circumference of the axis of a revolving shaft 420 with the rotation driving gear 436 which contains the driven pulley 428 of immobilization, the servo motor 430 for driving source slack revolution, a driving pulley 432, and a timing belt 434 in a revolving shaft 420. While fitting of the relative displacement to shaft orientations is made pivotable [the maintenance shaft 440] to the circumference of an own axis, and possible to said 16 maintenance holes 424, respectively, it is energized upwards by the compression coil spring 442 as an elastic member slack spring member which is a kind of an energization means. While the nozzle attaching part 102 is formed like said maintenance shaft 72, an adapter 100 is formed in the maintenance shaft 440, and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held removable on it. [0077] These maintenance shaft 440 is made to carry out a sequential halt by intermittent rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 418 by the halt location of 16 pieces. The location where the axis of the maintenance shaft 440 will be in the condition of intersecting perpendicularly with a level conveyance flat surface, among the halt locations of 16 pieces is a components adsorption stowed position, and let the location distant from the components adsorption stowed position 90 degrees be an image pick-up location. With this operation gestalt, since a conveyance flat surface is a horizontal plane, the maintenance shaft 440 stopped by the components adsorption stowed position will be in the condition of extending in the vertical direction (perpendicular). Since axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 418 is made to incline, the height of the maintenance shaft 440 becomes the lowest in a components adsorption stowed position, and other maintenance shafts 440 become high from it. In this electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 400, although the

maintenance shaft 440 is not made to go up and down by a cam and the cam follower, if the height of 16 maintenance shafts 440 is **, it is carried out by the inclination of axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 418.

[0078] As shown in drawing 18, the lifting device 450 which makes it go up and down the maintenance shaft 440 is formed in the location corresponding to the components adsorption stowed position of the X-axis slide 406. A lifting device 450 contains the driving source slack linear motor 452, a needle 454, the migration member 456, the rise-and-fall driving member 458, and the riseand-fall mechanical component 460. The linear motor 452 is constituted by the servo motor. By dropping the migration member 456 by the linear motor 452, and dropping the rise-and-fall driving member 458 and the rise-and-fall mechanical component 460, the rise-and-fall mechanical component 460 engages with the maintenance shaft 440, resists the energization force of the compression coil spring 442, and drops the maintenance shaft 440. If the migration member 456 is raised and it is raised in the rise-and-fall driving member 458 and the rise-and-fall mechanical component 460, the maintenance shaft 440 will be raised by energization of the compression coil spring 442. Also in the electrical-part wearing system containing this electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 400, although the control unit which performs control of a servo motor 412, the servo motor 430 for revolution, and linear motor 452 grade etc. is formed, illustration and explanation are omitted. Moreover, said nozzle sensor 324 and the same nozzle sensor (illustration abbreviation) are formed in the location corresponding to the components adsorption stowed position of the X-axis slide 406. The nozzle sensor is formed inside the revolution locus of the axis of the maintenance shaft 440 held at the intermittent body of revolution 418 (center-line-of-rotation line side).

[0079] In case the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged between the nozzle attachment components 194, while the maintenance shaft 440 for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged is moved to a components adsorption stowed position by rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 418, it is moved by the XY robot 404 to up to the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of the empty of the nozzle attachment component 194. If the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is empty, the nozzle attachment component 194 will be raised to rise end position. Since axis of rotation of the intermittent body of revolution 418 is made to incline, even if the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised to rise end position, the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 440 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 440 moved to the components adsorption stowed position holds is located more nearly up than the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194, and components adsorption nozzle 84 comrades do not collide. The plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 in the nozzle attachment component 194 cannot be caused how, but the collision of components adsorption nozzle 84 comrades can be avoided, and the degree of freedom of a setup of the plane configuration of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 is high.

[0080] The components adsorption nozzle 84 is returned to the nozzle attachment component 194 after the rise of the nozzle attachment component 194 by migration in fitting to the major-diameter hole 2456 of the luminescence plate 146 by migration in fitting to the minor diameter hole 254 of the adsorption tubing 134 by descent of the maintenance shaft 440, and the evacuation location of the balking prevention plate 280, and descent of the maintenance shaft 440, and the operation location of the balking prevention plate 280, and the rise of the maintenance shaft 440. Subsequently, in the condition [that the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised], the intermittent body of revolution 418 is moved by the XY robot 404, and an adapter 100 is moved to up to the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the empty maintenance shaft 440 holds next. Under the present circumstances, while the maintenance shaft 440 located in a components adsorption stowed position is raised to a rise location The components adsorption nozzle 84 which an adapter 100 does not hold the components adsorption nozzle 84, but the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 440 of the neighbors of the maintenance shaft 440 located in a components adsorption stowed position holds Since it is located more nearly up than the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the nozzle attachment component 194 located in rise end position holds by the inclination of the intermittent body of revolution 418, Even if the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised to rise end position, the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 440 and the

components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194 do not collide. In case an adapter 100 moves the empty maintenance shaft 440 to up to the components adsorption nozzle 84 held next, it is not necessary to drop the nozzle attachment component 194 to downward end position, and, moreover, the degree of freedom of a setup of the moving trucking of the maintenance shaft 440 is high.

[0081] After migration, the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an evacuation location, and the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 440 holds the components adsorption nozzle 84, and takes out the maintenance shaft 440 from the nozzle attachment component 194 while it is made to go up and down with a lifting device 450. After the balking prevention plate 280 is moved to an operation location and the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position, while the maintenance shaft 440 for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged next is moved to a components adsorption stowed position by intermittent rotation and migration of the intermittent body of revolution 418, it is moved to up to the empty nozzle maintenance hole 250. Since the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position, the components adsorption nozzle 84 held with the maintenance shaft 440 at the time of migration of the intermittent body of revolution 418 and rotation does not collide with the components adsorption nozzle 84 held at the nozzle attachment component 194.

[0082] In each above-mentioned operation gestalt each 16 adapters 100 of the maintenance shaft 72,440 It enables it to return the components adsorption nozzle 84 for the components adsorption nozzle 84 to reception and the same nozzle attachment component 194 from one nozzle attachment component 194. Although the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the wearing heads 50 and 52,402 hold is all returned to the nozzle attachment component 194 and he was trying to be exchanged all at once in all the components adsorption nozzles 84 at the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 by exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 It is also possible to make it exchanged only in the components adsorption nozzle 84 to be exchanged. In this case, although the components adsorption nozzle 84 is not necessarily returned [stop / **********] to the nozzle attachment component 194 held at the beginning What kind of components adsorption nozzle 84 is held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250 of which nozzle attachment component 194 throat, and whether which nozzle maintenance hole 250 is empty What it memorizes in the computer 340 of a control unit 330, and should be exchanged for the nozzle attachment component 194, And it is directed for an operator by computer which nozzle attachment component 194 next should be attached, and an operator should just exchange the nozzle attachment component 194 according to the directions. Moreover, the components adsorption nozzle 84 required for wearing of the electrical part 86 to the printed circuit board of one sheet is able to be supplied from two or more nozzle attachment components 194. In this case, the inside of the adapter 100 of two or more maintenance shafts 72,440 of the wearing heads 50 and 52,402, About the adapter 100 for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the nozzle attachment component 194 actually attached in the attachment component cradle 204 holds is sufficient The components adsorption nozzle 84 is made to exchange between the nozzle attachment component 194, the nozzle attachment component 194 is exchanged for another nozzle attachment component 194 after exchange, and the components adsorption nozzle 84 is made to exchange for the adapter 100 of the remaining maintenance shaft 72,440 between the new nozzle attachment components 194. Also in this case, an operator should just exchange the nozzle attachment component 194 according to directions of a computer. It is also possible to carry out this gestalt together with the above-mentioned gestalt. In each above gestalt, the large nozzle attachment component 194 holding many components adsorption nozzles 84 is divided into plurality, and can also think that the components adsorption nozzle 84 is offered by turns. [0083] Moreover, a holder chuck is good also as what holds a holder removable with negative pressure, or good also as what holds a holder removable by magnetism as indicated by JP,6-296093, A. When making a holder hold by the holder chuck by magnetism, a permanent magnet may be used or an electromagnet may be used. When adsorbing a holder and holding it with negative pressure, and when a holder is held using an electromagnet, Although supply of negative pressure and supply of power are intercepted, maintenance of the holder by the holder chuck is canceled and you may make it a holder secede from a holder chuck, a holder chuck in the condition [having held the holder by negative pressure and magnetism] The force beyond the holding power by the

maintenance chuck may be made to secede from a holder chuck to a holder by adding to the sense which secedes from a holder chuck.

[0084] Furthermore, although the path (magnitude) of the luminescence plate 146 and the taper section 136 was made the same even if, as for the components adsorption nozzle 84, the paths of the adsorption tubing 134 differed in said operation gestalt, according to the path of the adsorption tubing 134, the path of the luminescence plate 146 and the taper section 136 may be changed. Moreover, according to it, the path of the minor diameter hole 254 of the nozzle maintenance hole 250 and the major-diameter hole 256 may be changed. The nozzle maintenance hole 250 is good as for magnitude of dedication about one kind of components adsorption nozzle 84, and good also as what can hold in common two or more kinds of components adsorption nozzles 84 from which the path of adsorption tubing, a luminescence plate, and the taper section differs. [0085] Furthermore, rise and fall of rise and fall of the maintenance shaft 72,440 at the time of exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84, migration, and the nozzle attachment component 194 and migration of the balking prevention plate 280 may be performed in parallel in the range in which the components adsorption nozzle 84, the nozzle attachment component 194, and the balking prevention plate 280 do not interfere mutually. For example, descent of the maintenance shaft 72,440 and the rise of the nozzle attachment component 194 may be performed in parallel to the time of returning the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194. In this case, if it is detected by the nozzle sensor 324 whether the nozzle maintenance hole 250 to which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is returned before the rise of descent of the maintenance shaft 72,440 and the nozzle attachment component 194 is empty and it is empty, while the maintenance shaft 72,440 will be dropped, the nozzle attachment component 194 is raised. Hitting with the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held by that cause in the nozzle maintenance hole 250 which must be empty, and was held at the maintenance shaft 72,440, and being damaged is avoided. Or it may be made to perform descent of the maintenance shaft 72,440, and migration in the evacuation location of the balking prevention plate 280 in parallel. Or after the maintenance shaft 72,440 holds the components adsorption nozzle 84, it may be made to perform next migration in the components adsorber location of the maintenance shaft 72,440 for which the components adsorption nozzle 84 is exchanged and migration of a up to [the nozzle maintenance hole 250], and descent of the nozzle attachment component 194 in parallel. [0086] Moreover, exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 according [on the adsorption nozzle swap device 190,192 of each above-mentioned operation gestalt, and I to exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 Although exchanging in the condition [that it is carried out at the time of a housekeeping substitute, and the electrical-part supply feeder 42 is attached in the feeder maintenance base 40] was not planned Exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 is performed in the condition [that the electrical-part supply feeder 42 is attached in the feeder maintenance base 40], and when it is except the time of a housekeeping substitute, you may make it exchanged in the components adsorption nozzle 84. For example, it considers as the location where it is exchanged in the nozzle attachment component 194, and a configuration in the condition [the

supply feeder 42 on the feeder maintenance base 40].
[0087] Furthermore, in each above-mentioned operation gestalt, although it is made to be performed in exchange of the components adsorption nozzle 84 between an adapter 100 and the nozzle attachment component 194 by rise and fall of the maintenance shaft 72,440 (adapter 100), and rise and fall of the nozzle attachment component 194 (attachment component cradle 204), the nozzle attachment component 194 does not make it go up and down, but makes it go up and down only an adapter 100 (holder chuck), and may be made to exchange the components adsorption nozzle 84.
[0088] Moreover, in case the components adsorption nozzle 84 which the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72,440 held is returned to the nozzle attachment component 194 in each abovementioned operation gestalt Although a warning device 358 is operated and generating of abnormalities is reported to an operator while nozzle replacement is stopped when the nozzle maintenance hole 250 which should be returned is not empty In addition, it investigates whether for

arrangement location of an attachment component cradle and a nozzle attachment component, the positioning means for making a nozzle attachment component hold to an attachment component cradle, and that come floating and the configuration of an arrester is attached in the electrical-part

example, there is a nozzle maintenance hole 250 of the sky where a computer 340 may return the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194, and as long as it is, the components adsorption nozzle 84 may be returned to the nozzle attachment component 194. [0089] The nozzle attachment component 194 is made to go up and down in each above-mentioned operation gestalt. Furthermore, the nozzle sensor 324 Although used for the judgment of whether it to be detected by the nozzle maintenance hole 250 for whether the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held, and to raise the nozzle attachment component 194 at the time of nozzle replacement in the condition that the nozzle attachment component 194 is located in downward end position For example, when you do not make it go up and down the nozzle attachment component 194 but the components adsorption nozzle 84 is made to be exchanged only by rise and fall of the maintenance shaft 72,440. The detection result of the nozzle sensor 324 may be used for the judgment of whether to have returned the components adsorption nozzle 84 to the nozzle attachment component 194. In case the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72,440 takes out the components adsorption nozzle 84 from the nozzle attachment component 194 You may use for the judgment of whether the components adsorption nozzle 84 is held in the nozzle maintenance hole 250, and the judgment of whether the nozzle attachment component 194 held the components adsorption nozzle 84. Or in case the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72,440 holds the components adsorption nozzle 84 when you make it go up and down the nozzle attachment component 194 for example After raising the maintenance shaft 72,440 and taking out the components adsorption nozzle 84 from the nozzle attachment component 194, where the nozzle attachment component 194 is dropped to downward end position While rotating the intermittent body of revolution 68,418, before making it move with the XY robot 62,404 The nozzle sensor 324 detects whether the nozzle maintenance hole 250 which took out the components adsorption nozzle 84 is empty, and you may make it judge whether the components adsorption nozzle 84 was held by the adapter 100 of the maintenance shaft 72,440 by that cause.

[0090] Moreover, the air cylinder 312 to which the balking prevention plate 280 is moved may prepare the controller material which may fix to the attachment component cradle 204 possible [centering control], and may double the location of the notching 318 of the engagement member 316, and the engagement section 308 of the balking prevention plate 280, or adjusts the stroke of a piston rod 314, and may double the location of the notching 318 of the engagement member 316, and the engagement section 308 of the balking prevention plate 280 by the accommodation. A slideway may be prepared in notching 318 in these cases, and it is not necessary to prepare.

[0091] Furthermore, exchange of the nozzle attachment component 194 may be made to be performed by the nozzle attachment component swap device automatically.

[0092] Moreover, this invention is applicable to the electrical-part transport device which receives an electrical part from an electrical-part feeder, and is conveyed to electrical-part receipt equipment besides electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment.

[0093] In addition, this invention can be carried out in the mode which performed various deformation and amelioration based on this contractor's knowledge, without deviating from a claim.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the top view showing roughly the electrical-part wearing system by which it has electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention, and the adsorption nozzle replacement approach which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention is enforced including the adsorption nozzle swap device which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the transverse-plane sectional view showing the important section of the intermittent body of revolution which constitutes the above-mentioned electrical-part conveyance

wearing equipment.
[Drawing 3] It is the transverse-plane sectional view showing the components adsorption nozzle attached in the above-mentioned intermittent body of revolution with an adapter and a maintenance

shaft.
[Drawing 4] It is the front view showing the device section of the lifting device which constitutes the

above-mentioned electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment, and a pressure controller.

[Drawing 5] It is the front view (part cross section) showing the above-mentioned adsorption nozzle swap device.

[Drawing 6] It is the side-face sectional view showing the above-mentioned adsorption nozzle swap device.

[Drawing 7] It is the top view showing the attachment component cradle which is the component of the above-mentioned adsorption nozzle swap device.

[Drawing 8] It is the front view in which being prepared in the above-mentioned attachment component cradle, and showing a fastener.

[Drawing 9] It is the top view showing the nozzle attachment component which is the component of the above-mentioned adsorption nozzle swap device.

[Drawing 10] It is the transverse-plane sectional view showing the nozzle maintenance hole established in the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component.

[Drawing 11] It is the top view showing notching prepared in the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component.

[Drawing 12] It is the top view showing the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component with the balking prevention plate located in an operation location.

[Drawing 13] It is the top view showing the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component with the balking prevention plate located in an evacuation location.

[Drawing 14] It is the front view (part cross section) showing the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component with a balking prevention plate.

[Drawing 15] The pin set up by the above-mentioned nozzle attachment component is the side-face sectional view showing the condition that fitting was carried out to the slot of a balking prevention plate.

[Drawing 16] It is the front view showing roughly the nozzle sensor formed in the X-axis slide which constitutes the above-mentioned electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment.

[Drawing 17] It is the block diagram showing the deep part of relation in this invention among the control devices which control the above-mentioned electrical-part conveyance wearing system.
[Drawing 18] It is electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment which is another operation gestalt of this invention, and is the front view (part cross section) showing the equipment with which the

adsorption nozzle replacement approach which is another operation gestalt of this invention is enforced.

[Drawing 19] It is the transverse-plane sectional view showing the maintenance shaft and components adsorption nozzle which constitute the electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment shown in drawing 18.

[Description of Notations]

20 and 22:electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 62 and 64:XY robot 84:components adsorption nozzle 100: -- adapter 170: -- lifting device 190,192:adsorption nozzle swap device 194:nozzle attachment component the 196:attachment component supporting structure 204:attachment component cradle 206:attachment component abutment pin 230with the 218:head: -- fastener 250:nozzle maintenance hole The 272:engagement section 280:balking prevention plate 300: **** coil spring 312: Air cylinder 330: Control device 400: Electrical-part conveyance wearing equipment 404:XY robot 450: Lifting device

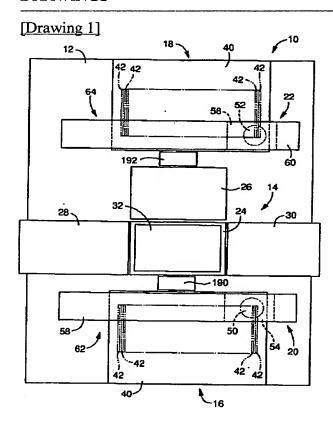
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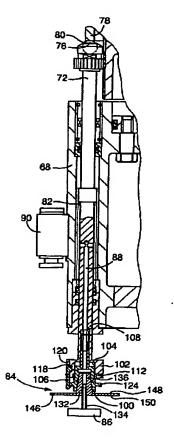
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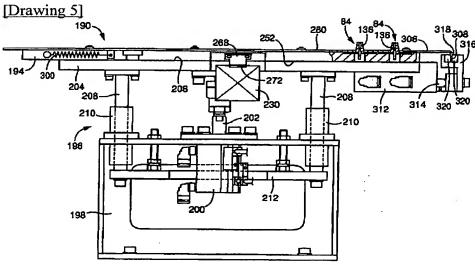
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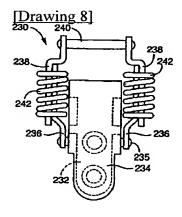
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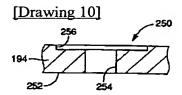


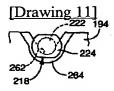
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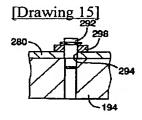


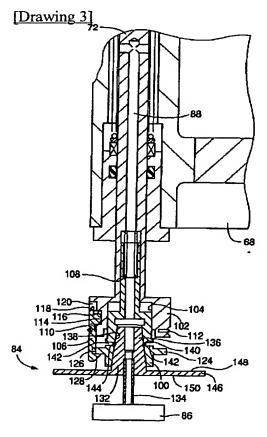




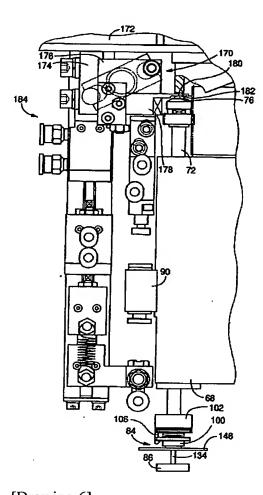


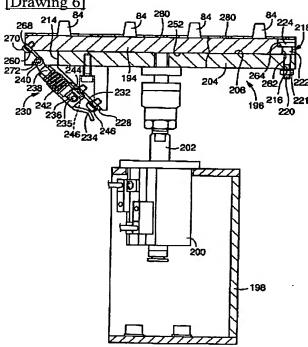




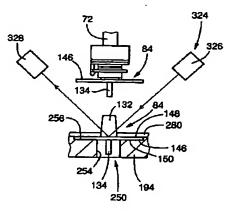


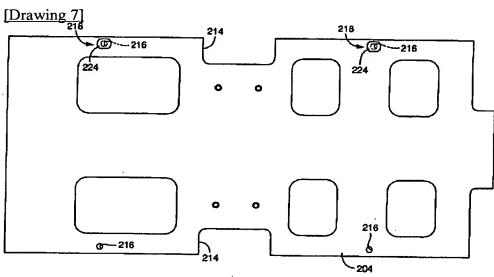
[Drawing 4]

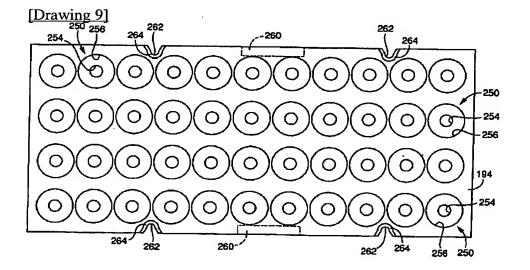




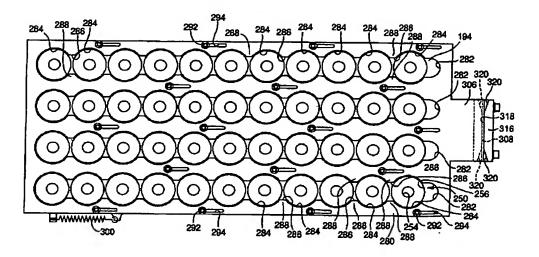
[Drawing 16]



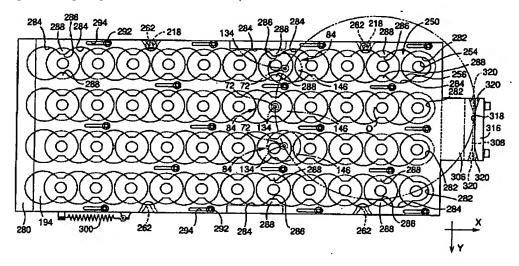


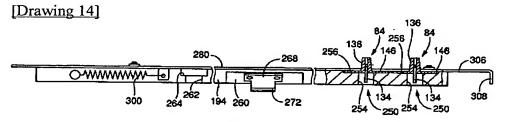


[Drawing 13]

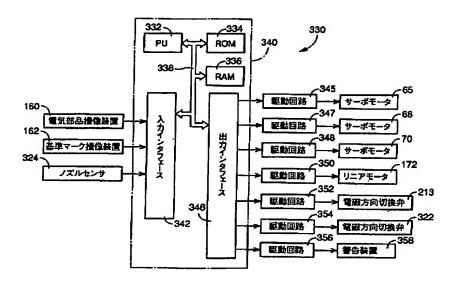


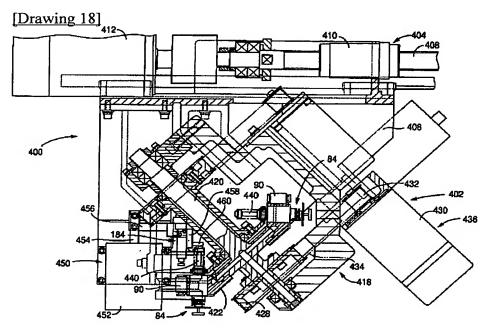
[Drawing 12]



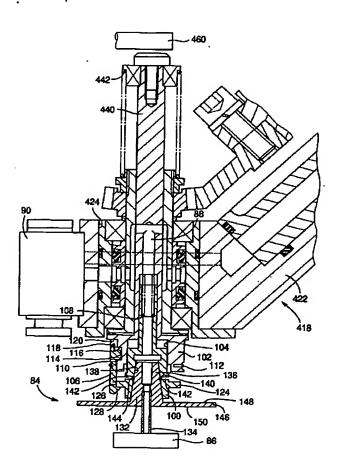


[Drawing 17]





[Drawing 19]



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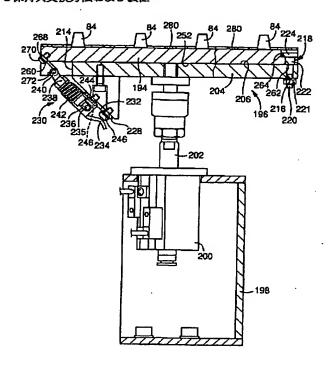
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(54) 【発明の名称】 電気部品搬送装置ならびにそれにおける保持具交換方法および装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 保持具の交換が容易な電気部品搬送装置,保 持具交換方法および装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 複数の部品吸着ノズル84を保持するノ ズル保持部材194を、2箇所の切欠262において保 持部材受台204上に立設した2個の頭付ピン218の 胴部222に係合させて位置決めし、かつ回転を阻止 し、頭部224に係合面264を係合させて浮上がりを 防止する。留め具230の係合部材240を係合部27 2に係合させ、圧縮コイルスプリング242により切欠 262を胴部222に押し付け、被受面252を保持部 材受面206に押し付ける。プリント基板の種類が変わ り、使用する部品吸着ノズル84の種類が変わるとき、 留め具230によるノズル保持部材194の保持を解除 し、ノズル保持部材194の交換により複数の部品吸着 ノズル84を一斉に交換する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電気部品を保持する保持具と、 その保持具を着脱可能に保持する保持具チャックと、 その保持具チャックを移動させるチャック移動装置と、

前記保持具を複数個、個別に取り出し可能に保持する保持具保持部材と、

その保持具保持部材を、着脱可能に保持する保持部材保持装置と、

前記保持具保持部材と前記保持具チャックとを相対移動 させることにより、保持具保持部材と保持具チャックと の間で保持具の交換を行わせる交換用移動装置とを含む ことを特徴とする保持具交換機能を有する電気部品搬送 装置。

【請求項2】 保持具チャックに着脱可能に保持された 保持具により電気部品を保持して搬送する電気部品搬送 装置において保持具を交換する方法であって、

保持具保持部材を2個以上準備し、それら保持具保持部材にそれぞれ前記保持具を複数個ずつ個別に取り出し可能に保持させ、それら2個以上の保持具保持部材の一部のものを保持部材保持装置に着脱可能に保持させ、その20保持部材保持装置に保持されている保持具保持部材と前記保持具チャックとの間で保持具を個別に交換させるとともに、保持部材保持装置に保持されている保持具保持部材を、別の保持具保持部材と交換することにより、前記保持具を団体で交換することを特徴とする保持具交換方法。

【請求項3】 保持具チャックに着脱可能に保持された 保持具に電気部品を保持して搬送する電気部品搬送装置 において保持具を交換する装置であって、

前記保持具を複数個、個別に取り出し可能に保持する保 30 持具保持部材と、その保持具保持部材を着脱可能に保持 する保持部材保持装置とを含むことを特徴とする保持具 交換装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電気回路(電子回路を含む)を構成する電気部品を搬送する装置ならびに それにおける保持具交換方法および装置に関するもので あり、特に、保持具を保持する装置における保持具の交 換能率の向上に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】電気部品搬送装置は、電気部品を保持するために、負圧で電気部品を吸着して保持する吸着ノズル等の保持具を備えており、例えば、電気部品装着システムにおいて電気部品搬送装着装置として用いられる。電気部品供給装置から電気部品を受け取って搬送し、電気部品受取部材の一種であって回路基材たるプリント基板等の装着対象材に引き渡すのであり、プリント基板への引渡しが電気部品の装着であって、電気部品搬送装着装置は、電気部品搬送装置であるとともに電気部品装着50

装置である。電気部品搬送装置において保持具は、1つ 設けられて電気部品が1つずつ搬送されることもあり、 あるいは複数設けられて1度に複数の電気部品が搬送さ れることもある。いずれにしても、保持具が保持具チャ ックにより着脱可能に保持されるとともに、電気部品の 種類に応じたものが使用され、搬送すべき電気部品の種 類が変われば、それに合わせて保持具も変えられること が多い。そのため、従来から、電気部品搬送装置に、保 持具を複数保持する保持具交換装置を設け、保持具チャ ックとの間において保持具の交換を行わせることが行わ れている。保持具交換装置は、保持具を取出し可能に保 持する保持具保持部を複数備えており、保持具の交換時 には、保持具チャックに保持されている保持具が空の保 持具保持部に保持され、別の保持具保持部に保持されて いる保持具が空の保持具チャックにより保持される。保 持具交換装置により保持されている保持具以外の保持具 が必要になった場合には、保持具交換装置により保持さ れている保持具が必要な保持具と交換される。しかしな がら、保持具交換装置により保持されている保持具を、 いちいち別の保持具に交換することは面倒であり、交換 する保持具の数が多いほど手間がかかり、時間がかかる 問題があった。例えば、複数の保持具を備えた電気部品 搬送装着装置において、プリント基板の種類の変更に伴 って装着されるべき電気部品の種類が変わり、電気部品 搬送装着装置において使用される保持具を変えるべく、 保持具交換装置の保持具を変える場合、保持具の交換数 が多く、面倒であるのであり、その上、プリント基板へ の電気部品の装着を停止する時間が長くなり、装着能率 が低下する問題があった。電気部品搬送装置において保 持される保持具が1個であっても、複数種類の保持具が 交替で使用されるのであれば、保持具の交換数が多くな り、面倒である。また、保持具交換装置は、保持具チャ ックとの間における保持具の交換を迅速に行うべく、電 気部品搬送装置の電気部品搬送領域内あるいはその近傍 に設けられるのが普通であるが、この位置は周辺部材が 多く、作業者は狭い空間内において作業を行わなければ ならず、作業性が悪い問題もあった。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題,課題解決手段,作用および効果】本発明は、以上の事情を背景とし、保持具交換装置における保持具の交換を容易にすることを課題として為されたものであり、本発明によって、下記各態様の電気部品搬送装置、ならびにそれにおける保持具交換方法および装置が得られる。各態様は請求項と同様に、項に区分し、各項に番号を付し、必要に応じて他の項の番号を引用する形式で記載する。各項に記載の特徴の組合わせの可能性を明示するためである。

(1) 電気部品を保持する保持具と、その保持具を着脱可能に保持する保持具チャックと、その保持具チャックを移動させるチャック移動装置と、前記保持具を複数

個、個別に取り出し可能に保持する保持具保持部材と、 その保持具保持部材を、着脱可能に保持する保持部材保 持装置と、前記保持具保持部材と前記保持具チャックと を相対移動させることにより、保持具保持部材と保持具 チャックとの間で保持具の交換を行わせる交換用移動装 置とを含む保持具交換機能を有する電気部品搬送装置 (請求項1)。保持具としては、負圧により電気部品を 吸着して保持する吸着ノズルが適しているが、例えば、 複数の保持爪により電気部品を保持する保持具等、他の 態様の保持具でもよい。 チャック移動装置には種々の態 様がある。例えば、一軸線まわりに間欠回転する間欠回 転体上に、複数の保持具チャックを間欠回転角度に等し い角度間隔で設け、間欠回転体を回転駆動装置によって 間欠回転させ、複数の停止位置に順次停止させるものが ある。共通の回動軸線のまわりに個々に回動可能な複数 の回動体と、それら複数の回動体に、それぞれ上記回動 軸線を一周するとともにその一周の間に1回以上停止 し、かつ、互いに一定時間差を有する回動運動を付与す る回動運動付与装置とを含み、複数の回動体の各々が保 持具チャックを保持し、回動体の回動により保持具チャ ックを1回以上停止させるものもある。これら間欠回転 体あるいは回動体の回動軸線は、垂直でもよく、垂直面 に対して傾斜した軸線でもよい。また、これら間欠回転 体あるいは回動体に保持される保持具チャックを回動軸 線に平行な方向に移動させることも行われており、この 移動もチャック移動装置により保持具チャックに与えら れる移動の一種である。さらに、これら間欠回転体ある いは回動体を、XYロボット等の移動装置により、水平 面内の任意の位置へ移動させるものも採用可能であり、 この移動もチャック移動装置により保持具チャックに与 えられる移動お一種である。また、一平面内において直 交する2方向のうちの少なくとも一方に移動する移動体 上に保持具チャックを少なくとも1つ設け、移動体の移 動により保持具チャックを移動させてもよく、この移動 体上において保持チャックを移動方向と交差する方向に 移動させてもよい。移動体の移動は、直線移動でもよ く、曲線移動でもよく、それらの組合わせでもよい。本 態様の電気部品搬送装置において保持具の交換時には、 保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとが交換用移動装置に より相対移動させられ、保持具が交換される。保持具保 40 持部材により保持された保持具とは異なる保持具が必要 になれば、保持具保持部材が別の保持具保持部材に交換 される。保持具保持部材は保持部材保持装置により着脱 可能に保持されており、保持具保持部材を交換すること により、複数の保持具を同時にまとめて交換することが でき、従来のように、保持具を1つずつ保持具保持装置 に取付け、取外しする場合に比較して、容易にかつ迅速 に保持具を交換することができる。また、保持具保持装 置から取り外された保持具保持部材を電気部品搬送装置 から外れた位置へ運び、電気部品搬送装置の構成部材に

より囲まれた狭い空間ではなく、広い空間内において保持具保持部材に保持された保持具の交換作業を行うことができ、作業性が向上する。さらに、保持具保持部材が保持部材保持装置に対して着脱可能であれば、複数の保持部材を同種あるいは異種の複数の電気部品搬送装置の保持部材保持装置に対して選択的に使用し、保持具保持部材を複数の装置に共用することができる。

(2) 前記保持具チャックが、前記保持具を、その保持 具に保持具チャックから離脱する向きに保持力より大き い力が加えられれば離脱を許容する状態で保持するもの であり、かつ、当該電気部品搬送装置が、前記保持具保 持部材に、その保持具保持部材に保持された前記保持具 の保持具保持部材からの離脱を阻止する作用位置と離脱 を許容する退避位置とに移動可能に取り付けられた離脱 防止部材と、その離脱防止部材を前記作用位置と前記退 避位置とに移動させる離脱防止部材移動装置とを含む (1)項に記載の電気部品搬送装置。保持具チャックに保 持されている保持具が保持具保持部材に戻されるとき、 離脱防止部材は退避位置に退避させられて保持具チャッ クが保持具保持部材に保持具を保持させることを許容 し、その後、作用位置へ移動させられ、保持具の保持具 保持部材からの離脱を阻止する。それにより、保持具チ ヤックが保持具から離れる向きに移動させられれば、保 持具に保持具チャックから離脱する向きに保持力より大 きい力が加えられ、保持具が保持具チャックから外れ る。離脱防止部材は、保持具チャックからの保持具の取 外しを補助する役割を果たすのであるが、取外し時以外 にも作用位置にあって保持具の保持具保持部材からの離 脱を防止する役割を果たす。離脱防止部材は、常には保 持具を覆っていて保持具を保護し、取出し時に保持具の 保持部材からの取出しを許容するカバーあるいはシャッ タと呼び得る形態とすることができる。離脱防止部材の 主たる役割が保持具の保持具保持部材からの離脱防止で ある場合には、離脱防止部材は複数の保持具の保持具保 持部材からの離脱を防止できればよく、離脱防止部材は 複数個の保持具に対応する位置にそれぞれ、保持具の保 持具保持部材からの離脱を防止する離脱防止部を有する ものであればよい。それに対して、離脱防止部材の主た る役割が保持具の保護である場合には、保持具保持部材 に保持された保持具をできる限り多く覆うものとするこ とが望ましく、例えば、保持具の取出しを許容するため に、保持具の最も大きい部分より僅かに大きい開口を有 する板状の部材とされる。離脱防止部材の移動方向は、 保持具チャックによる保持具の取出方向と直角な方向、 ないし保持具保持部材に保持された複数個の保持具の並 ぶ平面に平行な方向とすることが望ましい。そして、発 明の実施の形態に記載の電気部品搬送装着装置における ように、保持具保持部材および保持部材保持装置が基板 コンベヤと電気部品供給装置との間に設けられる場合に は、離脱防止部材が基板コンベヤと電気部品供給装置と

が並ぶ方向と直交する方向への移動により、退避位置と 作用位置とに移動するものとすれば、離脱防止部材の移 動のために基板コンベヤと電気部品供給装置との間隔を 広くしなくて済み、電気部品搬送装着システムをコンパ クトに構成し得る。

- (3) 保持具チャックに着脱可能に保持された保持具に より電気部品を保持して搬送する電気部品搬送装置にお いて保持具を交換する方法であって、保持具保持部材を 2個以上準備し、それら保持具保持部材にそれぞれ前記 保持具を複数個ずつ個別に取り出し可能に保持させ、そ れら2個以上の保持具保持部材の一部のものを保持部材 保持装置に着脱可能に保持させ、その保持部材保持装置 に保持されている保持具保持部材と前記保持具チャック との間で保持具を個別に交換させるとともに、保持部材 保持装置に保持されている保持具保持部材を、別の保持 具保持部材と交換することにより、前記保持具を団体で 交換する保持具交換方法(請求項2)。2個以上の保持 具保持部材のうち、少なくとも1つを保持具保持装置に 取り付けて保持具チャックとの間で保持具の交換を行わ せ、少なくとも1つは、保持具保持装置から取り外して 20 おく。そして、この取り外した状態の保持具保持部材に 対して作業者等により保持具の交換等の準備作業を行う ようにすれば、電気部品搬送装置において別の保持具が 必要になった場合、それまで保持部材保持装置に保持さ れていた保持具保持部材を予め準備されている保持具保 持部材と交換することにより、複数の保持具を一度にま とめて交換することができる。
- (4) 前記保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとの間における保持具の個別の交換は自動で行い、前記保持部材保持装置に保持されている保持具保持部材の交換は手作業で行う(3)項に記載の保持具交換方法。保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとの間における保持具の交換を自動で行えば、電気部品搬送装置における電気部品の自動搬送を殆ど妨げることなく、保持具を交換することができる。保持部材保持装置に保持されている保持具保持部材の交換は、例えば、電気部品搬送装着装置において電気部品が装着されるプリント基板の種類の変更に伴う段取り替え、すなわち基板搬送装置の搬送幅の変更等が行われ、電気部品の装着が停止されている間に行えばよく、手作業で行っても支障がない場合が多い。
- (5) 前記保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとの間における保持具の個別の交換を、少なくとも、前記電気部品を搬送するためのチャック移動装置による保持具の移動を利用して行う (4)項に記載の保持具交換方法。保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとの間における保持具の個別の交換のために専用の交換用移動装置を設ける場合に比較して、安価に保持具の交換を行うことができる。
- (6) 前記保持具保持部材と保持具チャックとの間における保持具の個別の交換を、さらに前記保持部材保持装置の移動をも利用して行う (5)項に記載の保持具交換方

法。例えば、チャック移動装置により保持具チャックに 与えられる移動のみでは、保持具の交換が困難な場合に は、保持部材保持装置を移動させることにより、チャッ ク移動装置の構成を変えることなく、保持具の交換を行 うことが可能となる。

- (7)保持具チャックに着脱可能に保持された保持具に電気部品を保持して搬送する電気部品搬送装置において保持具を交換する装置であって、前記保持具を複数個、個別に取り出し可能に保持する保持具保持部材と、その保持具保持部材を着脱可能に保持する保持部材保持装置とを含む保持具交換装置(請求項3)。保持具保持部材は保持部材保持装置に対して着脱可能であり、保持具保持部材が保持する保持具の交換時には、保持部材保持装置により保持されている保持具保持部材を、必要な保持具を保持した保持具保持部材と交換することにより、複数の保持具を一斉に交換することができる。
- (8) 前記保持部材保持装置が、前記保持具保持部材を工具を使用することなく着脱可能に保持するものである (7)項に記載の保持具交換装置。保持部材保持装置は保持具保持部材を、例えばボルト等、工具の使用を必要とする固定手段を用いて着脱可能に保持することも可能であるが、保持部材保持装置を工具を使用することなく保持具保持部材を着脱可能に保持するものとすれば、容易にかつ迅速に保持具保持部材の着脱を行うことができる。
- (9) 前記保持部材保持装置が、保持部材受面により前 記保持具保持部材の被受面を受ける保持部材受台と、前 記保持具保持部材の前記保持部材受面に平行な方向の位 置決めを行う位置決め手段と、前記保持具保持部材の前 記保持部材受面からの浮上がりを防止する浮上がり防止 装置とを含む (8) 項に記載の保持具交換装置。
- (10) 前記位置決め手段が、前記保持具保持部材の前記被受面に平行な方向に隔たった2部分に当接することにより、保持具保持部材のその当接方向の平行移動と前記被受面に平行な方向における回転とを阻止するストッパと、そのストッパに向かって保持具保持部材を付勢する平行方向付勢手段とを含む (9)項に記載の保持具交換装置
- (11) 前記浮上がり防止装置が、前記ストッパ近傍において、保持具保持部材の前記被受面とは反対向きの係合面に保合する浮上がり防止部材と、前記保持具保持部材の、前記ストッパに当接する側の端とは反対側の端に、前記被受面が前記受面に向かう向きの付勢力を付与する直角方向付勢手段とを含む(10)項に記載の保持具交換装置。
- (12) 前記ストッパと前記浮上がり防止部材とが一体に形成された(11)項に記載の保持具交換装置。
- (13) 前記ストッパと前記浮上がり防止部材とが、前 記保持部材受台に前記受面に平行な方向に互いに隔たっ て固定された2本の頭付ピンにより構成され、前記保持

具保持部材の前記隔たった2部分と前記係合面とが、前 記頭付ピンの胴部と係合する2個の切欠とその切欠の周 囲とにより構成された(12)項に記載の保持具交換装置。 切欠は、例えばU字形、V字形等とすることができる。 切欠は、頭付ピンの胴部との係合により、保持具保持部 材の2個の切欠が隔たった方向の平行移動と、切欠が頭 付ピンの胴部に係合させられる際に切欠が頭付ピンに当 接(接近)する方向の平行移動との両方を阻止する性質

(14) 前記平行方向付勢手段と前記直角方向付勢手段とが、前記ストッパに向かう向きの方向成分と、前記受面に向かう向きの方向成分とを含む付勢力を発生させる兼用付勢手段により構成された(11)ないし(13)項のいずれか1つに記載の保持具交換装置。

を持った切欠とすることが望ましい。

(15) 前記兼用付勢手段が、前記保持部材受台と前記保持具保持部材との一方に取り付けられた本体部材と、他方に設けられた係合部に離脱可能に係合する係合部材との間に設けられた弾性部材である(14)項に記載の保持具交換装置。本体部材,係合部材および弾性部材を保持部材受台に設け、係合部を保持具保持部材に設けてもよく、逆でもよいが、前者の場合は、保持具保持部材に設ける部材が少なくて済み、1つの保持部材受台に対して選択的に着脱される複数の保持具保持部材の各々に本体部材等を設ける場合に比較して装置コストが少なくて済む。

(16) さらに、前記保持具保持部材に、その保持具保持部材に保持された前記保持具の保持具保持部材からの離脱を阻止する作用位置と、離脱を許容する退避位置とに移動可能に取り付けられた離脱防止部材と、その離脱防止部材を前記作用位置と前記退避位置とに移動させる離脱防止部材移動装置とを含む (7)ないし(15)項のいずれか1つに記載の保持具交換装置。本態様の離脱防止部材および離脱防止部材移動装置は、 (2)項におけると同様のものである。

(17)前記保持具保持部材と前記離脱防止部材との間に、離脱防止部材を前記作用位置に向かって付勢する離脱防止部材付勢手段が設けられた(16)項に記載の保持具交換装置。保持具保持部材を保持部材保持装置から外した状態では、離脱防止部材は離脱防止部材付勢手段の付勢力により作用位置に位置させられ、保持具の保持具保持部材からの離脱を防止する。保持具保持部材を保持部材保持装置から外した状態でも、保持具が保持具保持部材から脱落することがなく、保持部材の取扱いが容易である。

[0004]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本願の装置発明の一実施形態である吸着ノズル交換装置を有する電気部品搬送装着装置を備えた電気部品装着システムを図面に基づいて説明する。上記電気部品搬送装着装置は、本願発明の装置発明の一実施形態であり、この電気部品搬送装着装置に 50

おける吸着ノズル交換方法が本願の方法発明の一実施形態である。本電気部品装着システム10(図1参照)は、図示は省略するが、回路基材(本実施形態では、後述するプリント基板である)の搬送方向において上流側に設けられた上流側装置であって、塗布システムの一種であり、回路基材にペースト状半田を印刷するスクリーン印刷システムと、下流側に設けられた下流側装置たるリフローシステム(半田を溶融させて電気部品を回路基材に電気的に接続するシステム)と共に電気部品組立ラインを構成している。

【0005】電気部品装着システム10の基台12上には、図1に示すように、基板コンベヤ14,2個ずつの電気部品供給装置16,18および電気部品搬送装着装置20,22が設けられている。基板コンベヤ14,電気部品供給装置16,18および電気部品搬送装着装置20,22の後述する吸着ノズル交換装置以外の部分は、まだ未公開であるが、本出願人の出願である特願平8-315860号の明細書に記載の基板コンベヤ,電気部品供給装置および電気部品搬送装着装置と同様に構成されており、本発明に関連の深い部分のみを簡単に説明する。

【0006】基板コンベヤ14は、2つのメインコンベ ヤ24,26と、1つずつの搬入コンベヤ28および搬 出コンベヤ30とを備えている。メインコンベヤ24, 26はそれぞれ、プリント基板32を位置決め支持する 基板位置決め支持装置を備えており、回路基材たるプリ ント基板32の搬送方向(以下、基板搬送方向と称す る。基板搬送方向は図1において左右方向であり、基板 搬送方向をX軸方向とする)と水平面内において直角な 方向(Y軸方向とする)に並んで配設されている。搬入 コンベヤ28は、基板搬送方向において、メインコンベ ヤ24、26の上流側に設けられており、図示しない搬 入コンベヤシフト装置により、メインコンベヤ24につ らなる第1シフト位置と、メインコンベヤ26につらな る第2シフト位置とにシフトさせられる。搬入コンベヤ 28は、スクリーン印刷システムからスクリーン印刷後 のプリント基板を受け取り、メインコンベヤ24あるい は26に搬入する。

【0007】搬出コンベヤ30は、プリント基板32の 搬送方向において、メインコンベヤ24,26の下流側 に設けられており、図示しない搬出コンベヤシフト装置 により、メインコンベヤ24につらなる第1シフト位置 と、メインコンベヤ26につらなる第2シフト位置とに シフトさせられる。搬出コンベヤ30は、メインコンベ ヤ24あるいは26から、電気部品の装着が済んだプリ ント基板を受け取り、リフローシステムへ搬出する。 【0008】電気部品供給装置16,18はそれぞれ、

フィーダ支持台40上に着脱可能に固定された複数の電気部品供給フィーダ42(以下、フィーダ42と略称する)を備えている。フィーダ42により供給される電気

部品は、キャリヤテープにより保持されており、それら 電気部品およびキャリヤテープを含む部品保持テープ は、フィーダ42に設けられたテープ送り装置により送 られ、電気部品が1個ずつ部品供給部へ送られる。複数 のフィーダ42は、各部品供給部がX軸方向に平行な一 直線上に並ぶ状態でフィーダ支持台40に固定されてい る。

【0009】電気部品搬送装着装置20,22はそれぞれ、装着ヘッド50,52と、それぞれX軸スライド54,56およびY軸スライド58,60を備えて装着ヘッド50,52を水平面内の任意の位置へ移動させるXYロボット62,64とを有している。これら装着ヘッド50,52は同様に構成され、XYロボット62,64は同様に構成されており、装着ヘッド50およびXYロボット62を代表的に説明する。

【0010】Y軸スライド58は基台12上にY軸方向に移動可能に設けられ、X軸スライド54はY軸スライド58上にX軸方向に移動可能に設けられている。Y軸スライド58は、サーボモータ65(図17参照)を駆動源とし、サーボモータ65の回転を直線運動に変換してY軸スライド58に伝達する運動変換装置を含むY軸スライド移動装置によりY軸方向に移動させられる。X軸スライド54も同様に、サーボモータ66(図17参照)を駆動源とし、運動変換装置を含むX軸スライド移動装置によりX軸方向に移動させられる。

【0011】装着ヘッド50は、X軸スライド54に垂直軸線まわりに間欠回転可能に取り付けられた間欠回転体68は、サーボモータ70(図17参照)を駆動源とする回転駆動装置により、正逆両方向に任意の角度回転させられる。サーボモータ70および前記サーボモータ65,66は、電動モータの一種である電動回転モータであって、回転角度および回転速度の精度の良い制御が可能なモータであり、サーボモータに代えてステップモータを用いてもよい。

【0012】間欠回転体68には、複数個(本実施形態においては16個)の保持具ホルダたる保持軸72(図2には1個のみ図示されている)が等角度間隔に設けられている。これら保持軸72はそれぞれ、間欠回転体68に、間欠回転体68の回転軸線に平行な方向に移動可40能かつ自身の軸線まわりに回転可能に嵌合されており、間欠回転体68の回転時に16個の保持軸72が間欠回転体68の回転軸線を中心として旋回させられる。

【0013】保持軸72にはまた、図2に示すように、 上端部にカムフォロワ76が回転可能に設けられてい る。カムフォロワ76は球状を成す。保持軸72は、間 欠回転体68との間に設けられた付勢手段の一種である 弾性部材であって、ばね部材たる圧縮コイルスプリング 82により上方へ付勢され、カムフォロワ76がX軸ス ライド54に固定の固定カム78のカム面80に接触さ 50 せられている。カム面80は、周方向において高さが滑 らかに変化する部分と、高さが一定の部分とを有し、間 欠回転体68の回転時にカムフォロワ76がカム面80 に沿って転動し、16個の保持軸72は間欠回転体68 の回転軸線のまわりに旋回させられつつ昇降させられ る。

【0014】16個の保持軸72の間欠回転体68から 突出した各下部に、保持具たる部品吸着ノズル84が保 持されている。部品吸着ノズル84は負圧により電気部 品86を吸着するものであり、保持軸72内に設けられ た通路88,間欠回転体68に取り付けられた圧力切換 弁90に接続されており、圧力切換弁90は間欠回転体 68内に設けられた通路(図示省略)等を介して図示し ない真空装置に接続されている。圧力切換弁90は、圧 カ切換弁制御装置の制御により、部品吸着ノズル84内 の圧力を大気圧以上の圧力から負圧に切り換え、部品吸 着ノズル84に電気部品86を吸着させる負圧供給状態 と、部品吸着ノズル84内の圧力を負圧から大気圧以上 の圧力に切り換え、部品吸着ノズル84に電気部品86 を解放させる負圧解除状態とに切り換えられる。なお、 間欠回転体68内に設けられた通路は、間欠回転体68 が回転しても、X軸スライド54側に設けられて真空装 置に連通させられた通路との連通が保たれるようにされ ている。

【0015】部品吸着ノズル84は、図3に示すように、アダプタ100を介して保持軸72に取り付けられている。アダプタ100は、保持軸72の下端部に設けられたノズル保持部102に形成された嵌合穴104に軸方向に相対移動可能に嵌合されている。アダプタ100は、ノズル保持部102に等角度間隔に設けられた複数の保持部材106(図4、図16には代表的に1個のみ図示されている)によって保持されるとともに、付勢手段の一種である弾性部材であって、ばね部材たる圧縮コイルスプリング108により、ノズル保持部102から下方へ突出する向きに付勢されている。

【0016】ノズル保持部102には、保持軸72の軸線に平行に延びる複数の切欠110が等角度間隔に形成され、前記複数の保持部材106の各々が回動可能に嵌合されるとともに、ノズル保持部102に巻き付けられたリング状のばね部材112によってノズル保持部102に保持されている。保持部材106の切欠110に嵌合された部分の上側には、ノズル保持部102の中心側に突出する突部114が設けられるとともに、ノズル保持部102に形成された切欠116に嵌入させられており、この突部114の切欠116の底面への当接部を中心として、保持部材106がその長手方向に直角で、ノズル保持部102の保持部材106が取り付けられた部分に対する接線方向に延びる軸線まわりに回動可能である。

【0017】さらに、保持部材106の突部114の上

側には操作部118が突設され、ノズル保持部102に 形成された切欠120に嵌入させられている。保持部材 106は、切欠110への嵌合と、操作部118の切欠 120への嵌入とによって、保持軸72の軸線と直交す る軸線まわりの回動が阻止されている。

【0018】保持部材106の下部は、アダプタ100の大径の係合部124に形成された切欠126に嵌合されており、ノズル保持部102とアダプタ100との相対回転を阻止している。また、保持部材106の下端部にはアダプタ100側へ突出する係合突部128が突設され、この係合突部128が係合部124に下方から係合することにより、アダプタ100の嵌合穴104からの抜出しを防止している。この状態で前記操作部118を押して保持部材106をばね部材112の付勢力に抗して回動させ、係合突部128と係合部124との係合を解くことにより、アダプタ100をノズル保持部102から外すことができる。

【0019】部品吸着ノズル84は、吸着管保持体132および吸着管保持体132に保持された吸着管134を有し、吸着管保持体132に設けられた嵌合部たるテーパ部136においてアダプタ100に設けられた被嵌合部の一種である嵌合穴たるテーパ穴138にテーパ嵌合されるとともに、ばね部材140によりアダプタ100に保持されている。ばね部材140はほぼコの字形を成し、コの字の一対の腕部においてアダプタ100に形成された一対の切欠142に嵌合され、それら腕部間の距離は先端ほど狭くされて締まり勝手とされている。また、それら腕部間の先端部は互いに接近する向きに曲げられ、アダプタ100からの脱落が防止されている。

【0020】テーパ部136がテーパ穴138に嵌合さ れれば、ばね部材140はテーパ部136に形成された 円環状の嵌合構144に嵌入し、テーパ部136に係合 して吸着管保持体132を保持するとともに、テーパ穴 138内に引き込んで位置決めする。ばね部材140の アダプタ100に対する取付位置は、テーパ部136が テーパ穴138に嵌合された状態で、ばね部材140の 円形状の断面の中心位置に対して、半円形断面の嵌合溝 144の中心位置が下方へずれた状態となる位置とされ ており、ばね部材140は嵌合溝144の溝側面の上側 の部分に係合して吸着管保持体132をテーパ穴138 内に引き込む。部品吸着ノズル84は、ばね部材140 の引込力を超える力をアダプタ100から抜け出す方向 に加えることにより、アダプタ100から取り外すこと ができる。本実施形態においては、アダプタ100が保 持具チャックの一種であるノズルチャックを構成してい るのであり、アダプタ100は、チャック保持部材たる 保持軸72に着脱可能に保持されている。保持軸72 は、アダプタ100を介して部品吸着ノズル84を保持 しているとも言える。なお、符号146は発光板であ り、円板状を成す。発光板146はアルミニウムにより 作られていて反射率が高く、上面が反射面148として機能する。また、発光板146の下面150(吸着管134が延び出させられた側の面)には、蛍光材料の層が形成されており、紫外線を吸収し、電気部品86に向かって可視光線を放射する。

【0021】16個の保持軸72(アダプタ100およ び部品吸着ノズル84)は、間欠回転体68が保持軸7 2の配設角度間隔に等しい角度、間欠回転させられるこ とにより、16個の停止位置に順次停止させられる。こ れら16個の停止位置のうち、カム面80の最も低い部 分に対応する位置が、電気部品86の電気部品供給装置 16, 18からの受取りと、プリント基板30への装着 とを行う部品吸着装着位置とされ、部品吸着装着位置か ら90度離れた位置であって、カム面80の最も高い部 分に対応する位置が撮像位置とされている。なお、カム 面80は、撮像位置の前後および部品吸着装着位置の前 後においては、保持軸72(部品吸着ノズル84)が水 平に移動するように形成されている。また、カム面80 は、間欠回転体68の回転軸線を通り、X軸方向に平行 な直線上に部品吸着装着位置が位置するように設けられ ている。16個の保持軸72の各高さは、部品吸着装着 位置に位置する保持軸72の高さが最も低く、部品吸着 装着位置から正方向および逆方向に離れ、撮像位置に向 かうに従って高くなる。カム面80は、部品吸着装着位 置の前後においては、保持軸72が水平に移動するよう に形成されており、部品吸着装着位置に位置する保持軸 72の両隣の保持軸72の髙さは、部品吸着装着位置に 位置する保持軸72と同じであるか、それよりもやや高 くなる。X軸スライド54の撮像位置に対応する位置に は、電気部品撮像装置160(図17参照)が設けられ ている。X軸スライド54にはまた、プリント基板30 に設けられた基準マークを撮像する基準マーク撮像装置 162 (図17参照) が設けられている。

【0022】X軸スライド54の部品吸着装着位置に対応する位置には、図4に示すように、昇降装置170が設けられており、保持軸72およびアダプタ100が昇降させられる。昇降装置170は、駆動源たる電動モータの一種であって、移動距離および移動速度の精度の良い制御が可能なサーボモータであるリニアモータ172を駆動源とする。サーボモータに代えてステップモータを用いてもよい。リニアモータ172の可動子174は、リニアモータ172のハウジングから下方へ垂直に延び出させられるとともに、移動部材176が固定されている。移動部材176には、昇降駆動部材178が設けられるとともに、昇降駆動部材178に設けられた薄板状の昇降駆動部180は、固定カム78の部品吸着装着位置に対応する部分に形成された切欠182に昇降可能に嵌合されている。

【0023】昇降駆動部材178は、リニアモータ17 2によって移動部材176が昇降させられることによ

り、昇降駆動部180が切欠182に嵌合されて、その 下面が固定カム78のカム面80と連続し、固定カム7 8の一部を構成する上昇位置と、昇降駆動部180が切 欠182から外れて下面がカム面80より下方に位置す る下降位置との間で昇降させられる。保持軸72が間欠 回転体68の回転により部品吸着装着位置に至り、カム フォロワ76が昇降駆動部180の下面に係合した状態 で移動部材176が下降させられ、昇降駆動部材178 が下降させられることにより、昇降駆動部180が下降 させられて保持軸72およびアダプタ100が(アダプ 10 タ100に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されている場合に は部品吸着ノズル84も)下降させられる。移動部材1 76が上昇させられ、昇降駆動部材178が上昇させら れて昇降駆動部180が上昇させられれば、保持軸72 は圧縮コイルスプリング82の付勢力により昇降駆動部 180に追従して上昇させられ、アダプタ100が上昇 させられる。リニアモータ172の制御による移動部材 176の移動距離の調節により、昇降駆動部材178の 昇降距離、すなわち保持軸72の昇降距離を調節し得 る。なお、X軸スライド54の部品吸着装着位置近傍に 20 は、昇降駆動部材178の昇降と連動して、前記圧力切 換弁90の切換えを行う切換弁制御装置の機構部184 が設けられているが、説明は省略する。また、X軸スラ イド54および保持軸72には、保持軸72を自身の軸 線のまわりに回転させて、部品吸着ノズル84を自身の 軸線のまわりに回転させ、部品吸着ノズル84により保 持された電気部品86の方位誤差を修正し、あるいは方 位を変更する保持具回転装置が設けられているが、説明 は省略する。

【0024】基板コンベヤ14のメインコンベヤ24, 26と電気部品供給装置16,18との間にはそれぞれ、図1に示すように、吸着ノズル交換装置190,1 92が設けられている。これら吸着ノズル交換装置19 0,192の構成は同じであり、吸着ノズル交換装置1 90を代表的に説明する。

【0025】吸着ノズル交換装置190は、図5に示すように、保持具保持部材たるノズル保持部材194と保持部材保持装置196とを含んでいる。保持部材保持装置196は基台12上に固定されたフレーム198を備えており(図5には基台12の図示は省略されている)、フレーム198には流体圧アクチュエータの一種である流体圧シリンダたるエアシリンダ200が上向きに固定されるとともに、エアシリンダ200のピストンロッド202の突出端部には、図5および図6に示すように、保持部材受台204が固定されている。保持部材受台204は、板状を成し、ピストンロッド200の突出端部に水平な姿勢で固定されており、上面が保持部材受台204は、板状を成し、ピストンロッド200の突出端部に水平な姿勢で固定されており、上面が保持部材受面206を構成している。保持部材受台204の下面に固定の一対の案内部材たるガイドロッド208はそれでれ、フレーム198に固定の一対の案内筒210に上50

下方向に移動可能に嵌合されるとともに、案内簡210から突出した下端部は、連結部材212により連結されている。電磁方向切換弁213(図17参照)の切換えにより、エアシリンダ200の2個のエア室が大気と圧縮空気供給源とに選択的に連通させられてピストンロッド202が伸縮させられ、保持部材受台204は、ガイドロッド208および案内筒210により案内されつつ水平な姿勢を保って昇降させられる。エアシリンダ200は、保持部材移動装置の一種である保持部材昇降装置を構成している。

【0026】吸着ノズル交換装置190は、保持部材受 台204の長手方向が基板搬送方向(X軸方向)と平行 となるように散けられており、保持部材受台204の長 手方向に平行な両端部にはそれぞれ、図6および図7に 示すように、長手方向の中央部に保持部材受台204を 厚さ方向に貫通する切欠214が形成されるとともに、 各切欠214の保持部材受台204の長手方向における 両側にはそれぞれ、通し穴216が保持部材受台204 を厚さ方向に貫通して形成されている。保持部材受台2 04の長手方向に平行な両端部のうち、基板コンベヤ1 4側の端部に設けられた2個の通し穴216にはそれぞ れ、頭付ピン218が雄ねじ部220において嵌合され るとともに、雄ねじ部220の保持部材受台204から 下方への突出端部にナット221が螺合され、頭付ピン 218が保持部材受台204に固定されている。2個の 頭付ピン218は、保持部材受台204に保持部材受面 206に平行な方向に互いに隔たって保持部材受面20 6に直角に固定されているのである。頭付ピン218の 螺合限度は、円形断面の胴部222が保持部材受面20 6に当接することにより規定され、胴部222の雄ねじ 部220とは反対側に散けられた頭部224と保持部材 受面206との間には隙間が設けられている。頭部22 4には、図7に示すように、直径方向に隔たった2箇所 にそれぞれ面取りが施され、回転工具が係合可能とされ ている。

【0027】保持部材受台204の2つの切欠214に対応する位置にはそれぞれ、図6に示すように、保持部材受面206とは反対向きの面側に、保持部材受面206に対して45度傾斜した取付面228が設けられている(図6には一方の取付面228のみが図示されている)。これら取付面228のうち、保持部材受台204の2個の頭付ピン218が立設された側とは反対側の端部に設けられた取付面228には、図5および図6に示すように、留め具230が取り付けられている。留め具230は、保持部材受台204の長手方向に平行な両端部のうち、電気部品供給装置16側の端部に設けられているのである。

【0028】留め具230は、図6および図8に示すように、本体部材232,本体部材232の幅方向に平行な軸線まわりに回動可能に取り付けられたレバー23

4, レバー234に軸235によってレバー234の本 体部材232に対する回動軸線と平行な軸線まわりに回 動可能に取り付けられた一対のアーム236、それらア 一ム236にそれぞれ長手方向に相対移動可能かつ相対 回動不能に係合させられた別の一対のアーム238,ア ーム238のアーム236からの突出端部間に設けられ た係合部材240、一対ずつのアーム236と238と の間にそれぞれ設けられた付勢手段の一種である弾性部 材たるばね部材としての圧縮コイルスプリング242. 本体部材232に設けられ、レバー234の回動限度を 規定するストッパ244 (図6参照)を有する。2つの 圧縮コイルスプリング242の各両端部はそれぞれ、ア ーム236とアーム238とに係合させられ、アーム2 36,238を板面に平行な方向において互いに接近す る向きに付勢している。留め具230は本体部材232 において、固定手段の一種であるボルト246により取 付面228に固定されており、保持部材受面206に対 して45度傾斜させられている。

【0029】保持部材受台204上に前記ノズル保持部材194が工具を使用することなく着脱可能に取り付けられており、保持部材受台204とともに昇降させられる。ノズル保持部材194は、図5および図9に示すように、矩形の板状を成し、複数のノズル保持穴250が形成されている。これらノズル保持穴250はそれぞれ段付状を成し、図9および図10に示すように、保持部材受台204により受けられる被受面252に開口する小径穴部256とを有し、長手方向と幅方向とにおいてそれぞれ等間隔に形成されている。大径穴部256の深さは、前記部品吸着ノズル84の発光板146の厚さより大きくされている。なお、保持部材受台204には、黒染め処理が施されて光の反射率が低くされている。

【0030】これらノズル保持穴250にはそれぞれ、図14に示すように、部品吸着ノズル84が嵌合されている(図14には部品吸着ノズル84が2個、代表的に図示されている。なお、図12および図13においては、部品吸着ノズル84の図示は省略されている)。部品吸着ノズル84は、吸着管134が小径穴部254に嵌合され、発光板146が大径穴部256に嵌合されるとともに、大径穴部256の底面により下方から支持され、吸着管保持体132に設けられたテーバ部136は、ノズル保持部材194から上方へ突出させられている。

【0031】部品吸着ノズル84には、発光板146の 直径は同じであるが、吸着管134の直径を異にする複 数種類の部品吸着ノズル84があり、電気部品86の形 状, 寸法に応じた吸着管134を有する部品吸着ノズル 84が電気部品86の吸着, 装着に使用され、ノズル保 持部材194には、複数種類の部品吸着ノズル84が保 50 持されている。部品吸着ノズル84は、使用頻度の高い部品吸着ノズル84ほど数が多くされ、種類毎にまとめて保持されている。なお、ノズル保持穴250の小径穴部254の直径は、最も大きい吸着管134が嵌合可能な大きさとされ、大径穴部256の直径は発光板146より僅かに大きくされている。なお、部品吸着ノズル84の種類が異なっても、テーパ部136の大きさは同じである。

【0032】ノズル保持部材194の長手方向に平行な 両縁にはそれぞれ、図9に示すように、長手方向のほぼ 中間位置に取付面260(図6に一方の取付面260を 示す)が形成されるとともに、各取付面260のノズル 保持部材194の長手方向における両側であって、被受 面252に平行な方向に隔たった2部分にそれぞれ、ノ 『ズル保持部材194の長手方向に平行な側面に開口する。 とともに、ノズル保持部材194を厚さ方向に貫通する 切欠262が形成されている。切欠262は、被受面2 5 2 に平行な断面形状がU字形を成すとともに、ノズル 保持部材194の上記側面側の開口部は、開口端ほど幅 が広くされている。また、切欠262の周囲には、被受 面252とは反対向きの係合面264が形成されてい る。切欠262の被受面252とは反対側の部分には、 図6および図11に示すように、切欠262に沿って座 ぐりが施され、それにより得られる被受面252とは反 対向きの面が係合面264とされているのである。

【0033】上記2つの取付面260はそれぞれ、図6に示すように、被受面252に対して下方ほどノズル保持部材194の幅方向において中央側に向かう向きに45度傾斜させられた傾斜面であり、ノズル保持部材194が保持部材受台204に取り付けられた状態で電気部品供給装置16側に位置する取付面260には、係合部材268(図6,図14を照)が固定手段の一種であるボルト270(図14には図示は省略されている)により着脱可能に固定されている。係合部材268はノズル保持部材194に、被受面252に対して45度傾斜して固定されているのであり、取付面260から下方へ突出した突出端部はV字形に湾曲させられて係合部272が設けられている。

【0034】ノズル保持部材194は、図12に示すように、係合部材268が固定された側とは反対側の縁部に形成された2個の切欠262がそれぞれ、保持部材受台204に立設された2個の頭付ピン218の胴部222に係合させられ、ノズル保持部材194の2個の切欠262が並ぶ方向の平行移動と、切欠262を胴部22に係合させ、当接させる際の当接方向の平行移動と、被受面252に平行な方向の平行移動と被受面252に平行な方向における回転とが阻止されている。また、図6および図11に示すように、頭部224が係合面264に係合してノズル保持部材194の保持部材受台204からの浮上がりが防止されている。さらに、留め具23

0の係合部材240がノズル保持部材194に固定の係 合部材268の係合部272に係合させられ、圧縮コイ ルスプリング242の付勢力により、ノズル保持部材1 94が頭付ピン218に向かって付勢されるとともに、 被受面252が保持部材受面206に向かう向きに付勢 されている。前述のように、留め具230は保持部材受 台204に、保持部材受面206に対して45度傾斜し て固定され、圧縮コイルスプリング242も傾斜させら れているため、圧縮コイルスプリング242は、ノズル 保持部材194が頭付ピン218に向かう向きの方向成 10 分と、保持部材受面206に向かう向きの方向成分とを 含む付勢力を発生させるのである。圧縮コイルスプリン グ242が、平行方向付勢手段と直角方向付勢手段とを 兼ねる兼用付勢手段を構成している。係合部材240が 係合部272に係合させられるとき、係合部272は保 持部材受台204に設けられた切欠214内へ突出させ られ、その切欠214内に位置する係合部材240と係 合させられる。

【0035】ノズル保持部材194には、図12ないし 図14に示すように、ノズル保持穴250を覆う離脱防 20 止板280が設けられている。離脱防止板280は薄い 板状を成し、4つの開口282が長手方向に平行に形成 されている。各開口282はそれぞれ、複数の円形穴部 284と、隣接する円形穴部284をつなぐつなぎ部2 86とを有する。これら円形穴部284はそれぞれ、ノ ズル保持穴250の大径穴部256より僅かに大きい径 を有し、ノズル保持穴250のノズル保持部材194の 長手方向における形成ピッチと等しいピッチで形成され ている。また、つなぎ部286は、部品吸着ノズル84 のテーパ部136の最大直径より大きく、発光板146 の直径より小さい幅(離脱防止板280の板面に平行な 平面内において開口282の長手方向と直角な方向の寸 法)を有し、離脱防止板280の複数のつなぎ部286 をそれぞれ画定する一対ずつの突部が離脱防止部288 を構成している。各対の2個の離脱防止部288は、離 脱防止板280の長手方向と直角な方向、すなわち保持 部材受台204の長手方向と直角な方向であって、前記 Y軸方向に距離を隔てて対向して設けられている。な お、4つの開口282は、離脱防止板280の幅方向に おいて、ノズル保持穴250のノズル保持部材194の 幅方向における形成ピッチと等しいピッチで形成されて いる。

【0036】ノズル保持部材194には、図12,図13および図15に示すように、複数のピン292が立設されて係合突部が設けられており、離脱防止板280は、その長手方向に平行に形成された複数の長穴294の各々においてピン292に相対移動可能に嵌合されている。符号296はワッシャである。これらピン292および長穴294の嵌合により、離脱防止板280のノズル保持部材194に対する相対移動が案内されるとと50

もに、離脱防止板280のノズル保持部材194に対す る被受面252に平行な方向の回転が阻止されている。 【0037】ノズル保持部材194と離脱防止板280 との間には、図12および図14に示すように、付勢手 段の一種である弾性部材たるばね部材としての引張コイ ルスプリング300が掛け渡されている。引張コイルス ブリング300の付勢による離脱防止板280の移動限 度は、長穴294がピン292に当接することにより規 定されている。ピン292はストッパとしても機能する のであり、図12に示すように、長穴294の引張コイ ルスプリング300の付勢によるノズル保持部材194 の移動方向において上流側の端部がピン292に当接し た状態では、離脱防止板280は、離脱防止部288が ノズル保持穴250上に位置し、部品吸着ノズル84の ノズル保持部材194からの離脱を阻止する作用位置に 位置させられる。

【0038】離脱防止板280の、引張コイルスプリング300の付勢による移動方向において上流側の端部には、図12ないし図14に示すように、突部306が突設されている。突部306の突出端部には、ノズル保持部材194側へ延び出す係合部308が設けられている。

【0039】保持部材受台204には、図5に示すように、エアシリンダ312が固定されており、エアシリンダ312が固定されており、エアシリンダ312のピストンロッド314に固定の係合部材316には切欠318が形成されるとともに、離脱防止板280の係合部308が着脱可能に嵌合されている。切欠318は、係合部の一種である保合凹部であり、図5および図12に示すように、ピストンロッド314の伸縮方向と直交する方向であって、ノズル保持部材194の保持部材受台204に対する取付方向(保持部材受台204に対する取付方向(保持部材受台204に対する取付方向(保持部材受台204の長手方向と直角な方向)と平行な方向に質通して形成されている。切欠318の一対の切欠側面の長手方向に隔たった両端部はそれぞれ、図12に示すように、端側ほど切欠318の幅が広くなる向きに傾斜させられて案内面320が形成されている。

【0040】係合部308と切欠318とは、離脱防止板280が作用位置に位置し、ピストンロッド314が収縮位置に位置する状態で互いに係合するようにされている。エアシリンダ312の保持部材受台204に対する取付位置がそのように設定されているのであるが、切欠318の長手方向の両端部にはそれぞれ案内面320が形成されており、係合部308と切欠318との離脱防止板280の長手方向(離脱防止板280のノズル保持部材に対する移動方向)における位置が僅かにずれていても、案内面320により案内されて嵌合可能である。エアシリンダ312は、切欠318の係合部308に対するずれが、係合部308に対して保持部材受台204とは反対側(引張コイルスプリング300の付势方向とは逆の方向側)に生ずるように取り付けられてい

る。

【0041】電磁方向切換弁322(図17参照)の切 換えにより、エアシリンダ312の2個のエア室が大気 と圧縮空気供給源とに選択的に連通させられてピストン ロッド314が伸縮させられ、係合部材316が移動さ せられるとともに、離脱防止板280が基板搬送方向と 平行な方向に移動させられ、図12に示す作用位置と、 図13に示す退避位置、すなわち開口282の円形穴部 284とノズル保持穴250との位置がほぼ一致して部 品吸着ノズル84のノズル保持部材194からの離脱を 許容する位置とに移動させられる。離脱防止板280 は、前記引張コイルスプリング300の付勢力に抗して 退避位置へ移動させられる。離脱防止板280が離脱防 止部材を構成し、エアシリンダ312が離脱防止部材移 動装置を構成し、引張コイルスプリング300が離脱防 止部材付勢手段を構成している。なお、係合部材316 には一対の案内部材が設けられるとともに、エアシリン ダ312に設けられた一対のガイドブッシュに移動可能 に嵌合されており、これら案内部材およびガイドブッシ ュは係合部材316の移動を案内するとともに回転を防 止している。

【0042】前記X軸スライド54の部品吸着装着位置 に対応する位置には、ノズルセンサ324 (図16参 照) が設けられている。X軸スライド54は、図示は省 略するが、間欠回転体68を構成する回転軸の下端部を 回転可能に保持する保持部を有し、この保持部にノズル センサ324が設けられている。この保持部は、保持軸 ・72の旋回軌跡の外側から内側にわたって設けられ、上 記回転軸を保持しており、ノズルセンサ324は保持部 に、保持軸72の旋回軌跡の内側(旋回中心線側)に位 30 置するように設けられている。ノズルセンサ324は、 図16に示すように、投光部326および受光部328 を有する反射型のセンサであり、Y軸方向に平行な垂直 面内において投光部326が発する光を受光部328が 受光するように設けられている。更に詳細には、部品吸 着装着位置に位置決めされた保持軸72が、ノズル交換 のためにノズル保持部材194のノズル保持穴250上 へ移動させられるとともに、ノズル保持部材194およ び保持部材受台204が下降端位置にあり、ノズル保持 穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されているとき、 ノズル保持穴250に保持された部品吸着ノズル84の 発光板146の反射面148の、作用位置に位置する離 脱防止板280の対を成す2個の離脱防止部288によ り覆われていない部分に向かって投光部326が光を照 射し、その光が反射面148により反射されて受光部3 28が受光し、かつ、部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされ た保持軸72が保持する部品吸着ノズル84により、投 光部326が発する光の反射面148への到達および受 光部328による反射光の受光が妨げられることがない ように設けられている。

【0043】ノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていれば、投光部326が発する光は発光板146の反射面148により反射され、受光部328の受光量がしきい値を超えることから、部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていることがわかる。ノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていなければ、投光部326が発する光はノズル保持穴250の大径穴部256に当たるが、ノズル保持部材194には黒染め処理が施されているため、光の反射量が少なく、受光部328の受光量がしきい値以下となることから、ノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されておらず、空であることがわかる。

【0044】なお、本電気部品装着システム10におい て、電気部品供給装置16,18および電気部品搬送装 着装置20,22はそれぞれ、基板コンベヤ14の基板 搬送方向に平行な中心線に対して左右対称に構成されて おり、各装置は、前後方向(基板搬送方向に平行な方 向)の向きが互いに同じにされている。吸着ノズル交換 装置190,192についても同じであり、吸着ノズル 交換装置192においては、保持部材受台204におけ る頭付ピン218および留め具230の取付位置、なら びにノズル保持部材194における係合部材268の取 付位置および頭付ピン218に係合する切欠262がそ れぞれ、吸着ノズル交換装置190とは左右逆にされて いる。ただし、保持部材受台204には長手方向に平行 な両端部にそれぞれ頭付ピン218を立設するための2 個ずつの通し穴216および留め具230を固定するた めの1個ずつの取付面228が形成され、ノズル保持部 材194には、長手方向に平行な両端部にそれぞれ2個 ずつの切欠262が形成されるとともに、係合部材26 8を固定するための1個ずつの取付面260が形成され ているため、左右対称の吸着ノズル交換装置190,1 92に共通して使用することができる。

【0045】本電気部品装着システム10は、図17に 示す制御装置330により制御される。制御装置330 は、PU(プロセッシングユニット)332, ROM3 34、RAM336およびそれらを接続するバス338 を有するコンピュータ340を主体とするものである。 バス338には入力インタフェース342が接続される とともに、電気部品撮像装置160,基準マーク撮像装 置162およびノズルセンサ324(受光部328)が 接続されている。バス338にはまた、出力インタフェ ース346が接続されるとともに、駆動回路345,3 47, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356を介し てサーボモータ65,66,70,リニアモータ17 2, エアシリンダ200, 312への各エアの供給を切 り換える電磁方向切換弁213、322、警告装置35 8が接続されている。警告装置358は、異常の発生を 作業者に報知する装置である。なお、図17において図 示は省略するが、制御装置330は、この他に、前記搬

入コンベヤシフト装置、搬出コンベヤシフト装置、メイ ンコンベヤ24, 26, 搬入コンベヤ28, 搬出コンベ ヤ30、フィーダ42のテーブ送り装置等を制御する。 【0046】次に作動を説明する。2個の電気部品搬送 装着装置20,22は、メインコンベヤ24とメインコ ンベヤ26とのいずれか一方により位置決め支持された プリント基板32に交互に電気部品86を装着する。1 枚のプリント基板32について、本電気部品装着システ ム10において装着が予定された全部の電気部品86を 電気部品搬送装着装置20,22が共同して装着するの である。メインコンベヤ24、26のうち、一方のメイ ンコンベヤにおいて位置決め支持されたプリント基板3 2について電気部品86の装着が行われている間、他方 のメインコンベヤにおいてはプリント基板32の搬出、 搬入および位置決め支持が行われ、搬入されたプリント 基板32は電気部品86の装着に備えてメインコンベヤ 上で待機させられる。一方のメインコンベヤにより支持 されたプリント基板32への電気部品86の装着が終了 すれば、そのプリント基板32は搬出コンベヤ30によ り搬出されるとともに、他方のメインコンベヤにおいて 待機させられているプリント基板32への電気部品86 の装着が開始される。

【0047】2個の電気部品搬送装着装置20,22がそれぞれ電気部品86を取り出す電気部品供給装置は決まっており、電気部品搬送装着装置20は、電気部品供給装置16から電気部品86を取り出し、電気部品搬送装着装置22は、電気部品供給装置18から電気部品86を取り出す。電気部品搬送装着装置20について、電気部品86の取出し、装着を代表的に説明する。

【0048】電気部品86の取出し時には、間欠回転体 68の間欠回転により、16個の保持軸72およびアダ プタ100が順次部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされると ともに、XYロボット62により、電気部品86を供給 するフィーダ42の部品供給部上へ移動させられる。保 持軸72が部品吸着装着位置へ到達するとき、カムフォ ロワ76が昇降駆動部180の下面に係合する状態にな り、その状態でリニアモータ172が起動され、移動部 材176が下降させられることにより昇降駆動部材17 8が下降させられ、保持軸72が下降させられる。部品 吸着ノズル84が電気部品86に接触し、負圧により吸 着した後、移動部材176が上昇させられ、昇降駆動部 材178が上昇させられるとともに、保持軸72が圧縮 コイルスプリング82の付勢により上昇させられ、部品 吸着ノズル84が電気部品86をフィーダ42から取り 出す。

【0049】16個の部品吸着ノズル84はそれぞれ、 部品吸着装着位置において電気部品86を取り出した 後、電気部品撮像位置に至ったとき、回路部品撮像装置 160により電気部品86の保持姿勢が撮像される。全 部の部品吸着ノズル84が電気部品86を吸着したなら 50 ば、装着ヘッド50がXYロボット62によりプリント 基板32上へ移動させられ、電気部品86を装着する。 部品吸着ノズル84がプリント基板32に電気部品86 を装着するアダプタ100は、間欠回転体68の回転に より部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされ、XYロボット6 2によってプリント基板32の部品装着箇所上へ移動さ せられる。

【0050】この移動中に保持軸72が自身の軸線のま わりに回転させられ、部品吸着ノズル84が自身の軸線 のまわりに回転させられて電気部品86の方位誤差が修 正される。方位が変更されることもある。なお、プリン ト基板32への電気部品86の装着に先立ってプリント 基板32に設けられた基準マークが基準マーク撮像装置 162により撮像され、プリント基板32の複数の部品 装着箇所の各々についてX軸方向およびY軸方向の各位 置誤差が演算されている。保持軸72の移動距離は、プ リント基板32の部品装着箇所のX軸, Y軸方向の各位 置誤差, 電気部品86の中心位置のX軸, Y軸方向の各 位置誤差を修正すべく、修正される。電気部品86の中 心位置のX軸、Y軸方向の各位置誤差は、部品吸着ノズ ル84が電気部品86を吸着する際に生ずる中心位置誤 差、電気部品86の方位誤差の修正により生ずる中心位 置の変化および電気部品86の方位変更により生ずる中 心位置の変化の和である。移動後、昇降装置170によ って保持軸72が下降させられ、電気部品86がプリン ト基板32上に載置されるとともに、部品吸着ノズル8 4が大気に開放されて負圧の供給が遮断され、電気部品 86が解放される。電気部品86の載置後、保持軸72 は上昇させられる。間欠回転体68の間欠回転および装 着ヘッド50の移動が繰り返され、装着ヘッド50にお いて保持された全部の電気部品86がプリント基板32 に装着されたならば、装着ヘッド50は電気部品86を 取り出すべく、電気部品供給装置16へ移動する。

【0051】電気部品搬送装着装置20,22によってプリント基板32への電気部品86の装着が行われるとき、プリント基板32に装着する電気部品86の種類により、現に保持軸72(厳密には保持軸72に保持されているアダプタ100)に保持されている部品吸着ノズル84では電気部品86を吸着できない場合には、部品吸着ノズル84が保持している全部の電気部品86のプリント基板32への装着後、電気部品供給装置16,18〜電気部品86を取り出しに行く途中で吸着ノズル交換装置190,192〜移動し、部品吸着ノズルを換装置190,192〜移動し、部品吸着ノズル84の交換を行う。以下、電気部品搬送装着装置20における部品吸着ノズル84の交換について代表的に説明するが、電気部品搬送装着装置22においても同様にして部品吸着ノズル84の交換が行われる。

【0052】例えば、16個の保持軸72には、いずれも小さい電気部品86を保持する部品吸着ノズル84が

保持されていて、小さい電気部品86のプリント基板32への取付けが行われた後、次に大きい電気部品86および中くらいの大きさの電気部品86の装着が行われるとすれば、16個の保持軸72の各アダプタ100の全部について部品吸着ノズル84の交換が行われる。なお、装着される電気部品86の種類によっては、一部の部品吸着ノズル84のみが交換される場合もある。

【0053】本実施形態では、16個の保持軸72(厳 密には保持軸72に保持されているアダプタ100) は、1つのノズル保持部材194から部品吸着ノズル8 4を受け取り、同じノズル保持部材194に部品吸着ノ ズル84を戻す。そのため、電気部品86の装着開始前 にノズル保持部材194が保持部材受台204に取り付 けられたとき、16個の保持軸72にはいずれも部品吸 着ノズル84は保持されておらず、電気部品86の装着 に先立って保持軸72は、まず、部品吸着ノズル84を 保持する。保持軸72が部品吸着ノズル84を保持した 状態では、ノズル保持部材194においては、少なくと も、その保持軸72に保持されて電気部品86の装着に 使用されている部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていたノ ズル保持穴250が空いており、部品吸着ノズル84の 交換時には、保持軸72は、それが保持する部品吸着ノ ズル84をその部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていたノ ズル保持穴250に戻す。保持軸72が保持している部 品吸着ノズル84の種類、その部品吸着ノズル84が保 持されていたノズル保持穴250の位置等のデータはコ ンピュータ340に記憶されており、そのデータに基づ いて装着ヘッド50の移動距離が演算され、部品吸着ノ ズル84を戻す保持軸72が部品吸着装着位置へ移動さ せられるとともに、所定の空のノズル保持穴250上へ 移動させられる。なお、部品吸着ノズル84は、それが 保持されていたノズル保持穴250ではなく、同じ種類 の部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていた別のノズル保持 穴250に戻されるようにしてもよい。

【0054】部品吸着ノズル84の交換時には、部品吸着ノズル84を交換する保持軸72(厳密には保持軸72に保持されているアダプタ100)が間欠回転体68の間欠回転によって部品吸着装着位置へ移動させられるとともに、XYロボット62により、部品吸着ノズル84を戻すべき空のノズル保持穴250上へ移動させられ40。保持軸72の移動時には、ノズル保持部材194は下降端位置にあり、保持軸72の移動後、保持部材受台204が上昇させられ、ノズル保持部材194が上昇端位置へ上昇させられる。

【0055】ノズル保持部材194の上昇に先立って、 ノズルセンサ324により、ノズル保持穴250が空で あるか否かが検出される。ノズル保持穴250が空であ れば、部品吸着ノズル84がノズル保持部材194へ戻 されるが、空でなければノズル交換が停止させられると ともに、警告装置358が作動させられ、異常の発生が so 作業者に報知される。ノズル保持穴250が空ではないにもかかわらず、ノズル保持部材194が上昇させられて、ノズル保持穴250に保持された部品吸着ノズル84とが衝突し、損傷することが回避される。

【0056】ノズル保持穴250が空であれば、ノズル 保持部材194が上昇させられる。空のノズル保持穴2 50に隣接するノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル8 4が保持され、部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされた保持 軸72の両側の隣接保持軸72の少なくとも一方のアダ プタ100に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていても、 前者の部品吸着ノズル84のテーパ部136と、後者の 部品吸着ノズル84の吸着管134とは互いにずれてお り、衝突することはない。図12に二点鎖線で示すよう に、間欠回転体68の回転軸線と直交する平面内におい て、その回転軸線を中心Oとし、その中心Oから保持軸 72の軸線までの距離を半径とする円の曲率および16 個の保持軸72の配置に基づいて、部品吸着装着位置に 位置決めされた保持軸72が空のノズル保持穴250上 に位置する状態において、その保持軸72の両隣の保持 軸72のアダプタ100が保持する部品吸着ノズル84 の吸着管134と、ノズル保持部材194に保持された 部品吸着ノズル84のテーパ部136とが干渉しないよ うにノズル保持穴250の平面配置が設定されているの である。カム面80は、部品吸着装着位置から離れるに 従って高くなるように形成されており、部品吸着装着位 置に位置決めされた保持軸72およびその両隣の保持軸 72以外の保持軸72は、それら3個の保持軸72より 上方に位置するため、ノズル保持穴250の平面配置と は関係なく、部品吸着ノズル84同士の衝突が生ずるこ とはない。

【0057】ノズル保持部材194の上昇後、保持軸72が昇降装置170により下降させられ、部品吸着ノズル84の吸着管134が小径穴部254内に嵌入させられる。この状態では、離脱防止板280は作用位置にあり、発光板146は離脱防止板280の小距離上方に位置する。

【0058】吸着管134の小径穴部254内への嵌入後、離脱防止板280がエアシリンダ312により退避位置へ移動させられ、次いで保持軸72が昇降装置170により下降させられ、発光板146が大径穴部256に嵌合される。保持軸72の下降距離は、発光板146と大径穴部256との間の距離に、吸着ノズル交換装置190等の製造誤差等を考慮した値を加えた距離とされ、余分な下降距離は、圧縮コイルスプリング108の圧縮により吸収される。下降後、離脱防止板280がエアシリンダ312によって作用位置へ移動させられた後、昇降駆動部材178がアダプタ100から部品吸着ノズル84が離脱するのに十分な位置、例えば上昇位置へ移動させられ、保持軸72が上昇位置へ上昇させられ

る。この際、離脱防止板280の離脱防止部288が発 光板146に係合して部品吸着ノズル84のノズル保持 部材194からの離脱を阻止する。それにより部品吸着 ノズル84に、ばね部材140が部品吸着ノズル84を アダプタ100内に引き込む引込力(アダプタ100が 部品吸着ノズル84を保持する保持力)より大きい力が アダプタ100から離脱する向きに加えられれば、部品 吸着ノズル84がアダプタ100から外れ、ノズル保持 部材194により保持される。

【0059】このように保持軸72が部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194に戻した後、ノズル保持部材194が下降端位置へ下降させられ、下降後、部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194に戻した保持軸72は、XYロボット62により、ノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84のうち、次に使用する部品吸着ノズル84上へ移動させられる。この際、ノズル保持部材194が下降端位置へ下降させられているため、部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされた保持軸72の両隣の保持軸72の少なくとも一方のアダプタ100が部品吸着ノズル84を保持していても、その部品吸着ノズ 20ル84がノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84と衝突することはない。

【0060】保持軸72の移動後、ノズル保持部材194が上昇させられる前に、ノズルセンサ324により、ノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されているか否かが検出される。部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていなければ、ノズル交換が停止させられるとともに、警報装置358が作動させられて異常の発生が作業者に報知される。部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていれば、ノズル保持部材194が上昇端位置へ上昇させられる。この場合にも、ノズル保持部材194のノズル保持穴250の平面配置の設定により、アダプタ100が空の保持軸72の両隣の保持軸72のうちの少なくとも一方のアダプタ100が部品吸着ノズル84を保持していても、その部品吸着ノズル84と、ノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84とが衝突することはない。

【0061】ノズル保持部材194の上昇後、保持軸72は下降させられ、アダプタ100のテーパ穴138に部品吸着ノズル84のテーパ部136が嵌合される。保40持軸72の下降距離は、テーパ部136がテーパ穴138に嵌合されるのに必要な距離に、吸着ノズル交換装置190等の製造誤差等を加えた大きさとされ、テーパ部136はテーパ穴138に確実に嵌合されるとともにばね部材140により保持される。なお、余分な下降距離は、圧縮コイルスプリング108の圧縮により吸収される。

【0062】嵌合後、離脱防止板280が退避位置へ移動させられた後、保持軸72が上昇位置へ上昇させられて部品吸着ノズル84がノズル保持部材194から外さ 50

れる。次いで、離脱防止板280が作用位置へ移動させられ、ノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84の飛出しが防止された状態でノズル保持部材19 4が下降端位置へ下降させられる。その後、次に部品吸着ノズル84を交換するアダプタ100を保持した保持軸72が間欠回転体68の回転によって部品吸着装着位置へ移動させられるとともに、XYロボット62により空のノズル保持穴250上へ移動させられ、ノズル保持部材194の昇降および保持軸72の昇降,移動により、部品吸着ノズル84を戻した後、次に使用する品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を戻けする。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。部品吸着ノズル84を保持する。のように、部は他装置16へ移動させられ、電気部品86を取り出した後、プリント基板32に装着する。このように、部

が必要なアダプタ100の全部について部品吸着ノズル84の交換が終了したならば、装着ヘッド50は電気部品供給装置16へ移動させられ、電気部品86を取り出した後、プリント基板32に装着する。このように、部品吸着ノズル84の交換時には、保持軸72が昇降させられるため、保持軸72の昇降ストロークが少なくて済む。なお、電気部品86の装着開始前であって、16個の保持軸72のいずれにも部品吸着ノズル84が取り付けられていない状態では、16個の保持軸72による部品吸着ノズル84の保持動作が繰り返し行われる。

【0063】プリント基板32の種類が変わり、段取り 替えが行われるとき、例えば、電気部品86の装着に使 用される部品吸着ノズル84が、ノズル保持部材194 に保持された部品吸着ノズル84では足らなければ、ノ ズル保持部材194が交換されて部品吸着ノズル84が 交換される。段取り替え時には、例えば、基板コンベヤ 14のメインコンベヤ24, 26, 搬入コンベヤ28お よび搬出コンベヤ30の各基板搬送幅の調節が行われ、 電気部品供給装置16,18においてフィーダ42の交 換が行われる。ノズル保持部材194の保持部材受台2 04に対する取付け、取外しは、フィーダ42がフィー ダ支持台40から取り外された状態において、フィーダ 42に妨げられることなく行われる。ノズル保持部材1 94の交換による部品吸着ノズル84の交換時には、1 6個の保持軸72による部品吸着ノズル84のノズル保 持部材194~の戻し動作が繰り返し行われ、16個の 保持軸72の各アダプタ100の全部が部品吸着ノズル 84をノズル保持部材194に戻し、全部の部品吸着ノ ズル84が一斉に交換される。そのため、1つのノズル 保持部材194が保持する部品吸着ノズル84の種類、 数、保持位置は変わらない。なお、段取り替え時であっ ても、部品吸着ノズル84の交換が必要なければ、ノズ ル保持部材194の交換は行われない。

【0064】ノズル保持部材194の交換は作業者により手動で行われ、まず、保持部材受台204に固定されたノズル保持部材194が取り外される。そのため、作業者は、留め具230のレバー234を本体部材232から離れる向きに回動させる。それにより、レバー23

4と共に軸235およびアーム236, 238が本体部 材232から離れる向きに起こされるとともに、本体部 材232に対して、本体部材232から延び出す向きに 移動させられる。それにより係合部材240がノズル保 持部材194に固定の係合部材268の係合部272か ら外れるため、アーム236を回動させ、係合部材24 0を軸235に対してレバー234の回動軸線とは反対 側へ移動させ、保持部材受台204より下方へ移動させ ることができる。留め具230によるノズル保持部材1 94の保持が解除されるとともに、係合部材240が、 係合部材268と干渉しない位置へ移動させられるので あり、作業者はノズル保持部材194を切欠262が頭 付ピン218が離れる向きに移動させ、保持部材受台2 04から外すことができる。ノズル保持部材194の取 外し時には離脱防止板280は作用位置にあって部品吸 着ノズル84のノズル保持部材194からの離脱を防止 しており、ノズル保持部材194を傾けたりしても部品 吸着ノズル84がノズル保持部材194から落ちたりす ることがなく、ノズル保持部材194の取外し作業や、 取外し後の運搬作業等を容易に行うことができる。

【0065】ノズル保持部材194を保持部材受台204から取り外したならば、作業者は必要な部品吸着ノズル84を保持したノズル保持部材194を保持部材受台204に取り付ける。このノズル保持部材194には、電気部品装着システム10とは別の位置において、電気部品86のプリント基板32への装着と並行して、作業者が部品吸着ノズル84を保持させてある。

【0066】ノズル保持部材194の取付け時には、保持部材受台204に設けられた留め具230の係合部材240は保持部材受台204の保持部材受面206より下側に位置し、係合部材268の係合部272と干渉しないため、ノズル保持部材194を保持部材受台204上に載せ、保持部材受面206に沿って、切欠262が頭付ピン218に接近する向きに移動させることができる。そして、切欠262を頭付ピン218の胴部222に係合させるとともに、係合面264を頭部224に係合させる。切欠262の開口部は、開口端ほど幅が広くされており、胴部222に依合する際のガイドの役割を果たし、切欠262を容易にかつ確実に胴部222に係合させることができる。

【0067】この状態で作業者は留め具230のアーム236,238を持ち、軸235のまわりに回動させながら本体部材232から延び出す方向へ持ち上げれば、レバー234が回動させられ、アーム236,238が本体部材232から延び出させられ、係合部材240が係合部272を越える状態となる。この状態でレバー234を本体部材232側へ回動させれば、係合部材240が係合部272に係合し、その状態から更にレバー234を回動させれば、アーム236がアーム238に対して係合部材240から離れる向きに移動し、圧縮コイ

ルスプリング242が圧縮される。

【0068】レバー234は、軸235が、レバー23 4の回動軸線と係合部材240とを結ぶ直線を超えた位 置においてストッパ244に係合し、圧縮コイルスプリ ング242が最も圧縮された状態より僅かに延びた状態 でアーム236,238を付勢する状態で止まる。本体 部材232, レバー234, アーム236, 238, 圧 縮コイルスプリング242等によりセンタオーパ機構が 構成されているのである。圧縮コイルスプリング242 は、保持部材受面206に対して傾斜させられているた め、ノズル保持部材194には、前述のように、2方向 (ノズル保持部材194が頭付ピン218に向かう向き の方向および被受面252が保持部材受面206に向か う向きの方向)の付勢力が付与され、保持部材受台20 4に安定して取り付けられる。保持部材保持装置196 は、ノズル保持部材194を工具を使用することなく、 着脱可能に保持しているのであり、ノズル保持部材19 4の交換により、複数の部品吸着ノズル84が同時にま とめて交換される。なお、ノズル保持部材194が保持 部材受台204に取り付けられた状態では、頭付ピン2 18の頭部224はノズル保持部材194の上面より低 くなり、離脱防止板280と干渉することはない。

【0069】このようにノズル保持部材194が保持部 材受台204に取り付けられるとき、エアシリンダ31 2のピストンロッド314は収縮位置にあり、作用位置 にある離脱防止板280の突部306の係合部308 は、係合部材316の切欠318に係合させられる。切 欠318は、保持部材受台204の長手方向と直角な方 向であって、ノズル保持部材194を保持部材受台20 4に取り付けるときに切欠262が頭付ピン218に接 近する向きと平行に形成されており、ノズル保持部材1 94を保持部材受台204上において移動させ、切欠2 62を頭付ピン218に接近させるとき、係合部308 は切欠318に嵌入させられる。この際、係合部308 と切欠318との位置がずれていても、係合部308は 案内面320により案内されて、引張コイルスプリング 300を僅かに伸ばしながら切欠318に嵌合される。 そのため、ノズル保持部材194が保持部材受台204 から取り外された状態における作用位置と、取り付けら れた状態における作用位置とはずれることがあるが、そ のずれは僅かであり、離脱防止部288はノズル保持穴 250上に位置する。

【0070】吸着ノズル交換装置190において頭付ピン218は、保持部材受台204の基板コンベヤ14側の端部に取り付けられ、留め具230は電気部品供給装置16側の端部に取り付けられており、ノズル保持部材194の保持部材受台204への取付け、取外し時にはフィーダ42がフィーダ支持台40から取り外されているため、留め具230を外側(電気部品供給装置16側)から容易に

操作することができる。

【0071】以上の説明から明らかなように、本実施形態においては、XYロボット62,64,間欠回転体68を回転させる回転駆動装置,保持軸72を昇降させる昇降装置170がチャック移動装置を構成し、エアシリンダ200が保持部材移動装置を構成し、これらが交換用移動装置を構成している。

【0072】なお、上記実施形態においては、保持軸7 2が部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194に戻し た後、次に使用する部品吸着ノズル84を保持すべく、 空の保持軸72を移動させる前に、ノズル保持部材19 4が下降端位置へ下降させられるようになっていたが、 下降させることは不可欠ではない。例えば、部品吸着装 着位置に位置決めされた空の保持軸72の移動経路を、 部品吸着装着位置に位置決めされた保持軸72の両隣の 保持軸72のうちの少なくとも一方が部品吸着ノズル8 4を保持していても、その部品吸着ノズル84の吸着管 134と、ノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着 ノズル84のテーパ部136との干渉を生ずることな く、空の保持軸72を、保持すべき部品吸着ノズル84 上へ移動させるように設定するのである。空の保持軸7 2はアダプタ100から部品吸着ノズル84が離脱する のに十分な位置、例えば上昇位置にあり、部品吸着ノズ ル84を保持していないため、移動時に、ノズル保持部 材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84と衝突するこ とはない。

【0073】図18および図19に示す電気部品搬送装 着装置400におけるように、間欠回転体の回転軸線を 水平な搬送平面(電気部品供給装置16,18と基板コ ンベヤ14とに跨がる平面)に対する垂線に対して傾斜 させれば、アダプタ100が空の保持軸72を次に保持 する部品吸着ノズル84上へ移動させるとき、移動経路 の設定の如何によらず、ノズル保持部材194を下降端 位置へ下降させずに済むとともに、ノズル保持部材19 4においてノズル保持穴250の平面配置の設定の自由 度が高くなる。この電気部品搬送装着装置400は、吸 着ノズル交換装置190,192以外の部分は、まだ、 未公開であるが、本出願人の出願である特願平8-31 5859号の明細書に記載の電気部品搬送装着装置と同 様に構成されており、本発明と関連の深い部分のみを簡 単に説明する。また、前記実施形態の電気部品搬送装着 装置20,22の構成要素と同じ作用を為す構成要素に ついては、同一の符号を付して対応関係を示し、説明を 省略する。

【0074】電気部品搬送装着装置400の装着ヘッド402は、前記装着ヘッド62,64と同様に、XYロボット404により水平移動させられる。XYロボット404は、X軸スライド406,図示しないY軸スライド,Y軸スライドにX軸方向に平行な軸線まわりに回転可能かつ軸方向に移動不能に設けられたねじ軸408,

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X軸スライド406に固定され、ねじ軸408に螺合されたナット410, X軸スライド移動用のサーボモータ412等を含み、装着ヘッド402はXYロボット404により水平面内の任意の位置へ移動させられる。

【0075】X軸スライド406には、間欠回転体418が回転可能に取り付けられている。間欠回転体418は、X軸スライド406により回転可能に保持された回転軸420と、回転軸420に固定の保持軸保持部材422に形成された16個の保持穴424は、回転軸420の回転軸線を中心線とする円錐面の16本の母線の各々を中心線として形成されており、間欠回転体418は、X軸スライド406に、回転軸線が水平な搬送平面に対する垂線に対して、上記円錐面の一母線が搬送平面と直交する状態となる角度だけ傾斜した状態で取り付けられている。

【0076】間欠回転体418は、回転軸420に固定の被駆動プーリ428, 駆動源たる旋回用サーボモータ430, 駆動プーリ432, タイミングベルト434を含む回転駆動装置436により、回転軸420の軸線まわりに正逆両方向に任意の角度、精度良く回転させられる。前記16個の保持穴424にはそれぞれ、保持軸440が自身の軸線まわりに回転可能かつ軸方向に相対移動可能に嵌合されるとともに、付勢手段の一種である弾性部材たるばね部材としての圧縮コイルスプリング442により上方へ付勢されている。保持軸440には、前記保持軸72と同様にノズル保持部102が設けられるとともに、アダプタ100が設けられ、部品吸着ノズル84を着脱可能に保持している。

【0077】これら保持軸440は、間欠回転体418の間欠回転により、16個の停止位置に順次停止させられる。16個の停止位置のうち、保持軸440の軸線が水平な搬送平面と直交する状態となる位置が部品吸着装着位置であり、部品吸着装着位置から90度離れた位置が撮像位置とされている。本実施形態では、搬送平面が水平面であるため、部品吸着装着位置に停止させられた保持軸440は、上下方向(垂直)に延びる状態となる。間欠回転体418の回転軸線は傾斜させられているため、保持軸440の高さは部品吸着装着位置において最も低くなり、他の保持軸440はそれより高くなる。本電気部品搬送装着装置400において、保持軸440はカムおよびカムフォロワによって昇降させられないが、間欠回転体418の回転軸線の傾斜により、16個の保持軸440の高さが異ならされているのである。

【0078】X軸スライド406の部品吸着装着位置に対応する位置には、図18に示すように、保持軸440を昇降させる昇降装置450が設けられている。昇降装置450は、駆動源たるリニアモータ452, 可動子454, 移動部材456, 昇降駆動部材458, 昇降駆動部460を含む。リニアモータ452は、サーボモータにより構成されている。リニアモータ452により移動

部材456が下降させられ、昇降駆動部材458, 昇降 駆動部460が下降させられることにより昇降駆動部4 60が保持軸440に係合し、圧縮コイルスプリング4 42の付勢力に抗して保持軸440を下降させる。移動 部材456が上昇させられ、昇降駆動部材458、昇降 駆動部460か上昇させられれば、保持軸440は圧縮 コイルスプリング442の付勢により上昇させられる。 本電気部品搬送装着装置400を含む電気部品装着シス テムにおいても、サーボモータ412,旋回用サーボモ ータ430、リニアモータ452等の制御等を行う制御 装置が設けられているが、図示および説明は省略する。 また、X軸スライド406の部品吸着装着位置に対応す る位置には、前記ノズルセンサ324と同様のノズルセ ンサ(図示省略)が殷けられている。ノズルセンサは、 間欠回転体418に保持された保持軸440の軸線の旋 回軌跡の内側(旋回中心線側)に設けられている。

【0079】ノズル保持部材194との間で部品吸着ノ ズル84の交換を行う際には、部品吸着ノズル84を交 換する保持軸440が、間欠回転体418の回転により 部品吸着装着位置へ移動させられるとともに、XYロボ ット404によりノズル保持部材194の空のノズル保 持穴250上へ移動させられる。ノズル保持穴250が 空であれば、ノズル保持部材194が上昇端位置へ上昇 させられる。間欠回転体418の回転軸線が傾斜させら れているため、ノズル保持部材194が上昇端位置へ上 昇させられても、部品吸着装着位置へ移動させられた保 持軸440の両隣の保持軸440のアダプタ100が保 持する部品吸着ノズル84は、ノズル保持部材194に 保持された部品吸着ノズル84より上方に位置し、部品 吸着ノズル84同士が衝突することはない。ノズル保持 部材194におけるノズル保持穴250の平面配置の如 何によらず、部品吸着ノズル84同士の衝突を回避する ことができるのであり、ノズル保持穴250の平面配置 の設定の自由度が高い。

【0080】ノズル保持部材194の上昇後、保持軸4 40の下降による吸着管134の小径穴部254への嵌 合,離脱防止板280の退避位置への移動,保持軸44 0の下降による発光板146の大径穴部2456への嵌 合, 離脱防止板280の作用位置への移動, 保持軸44 0の上昇により、部品吸着ノズル84がノズル保持部材 194に戻される。次いで、ノズル保持部材194が上 昇させられたままの状態で、XYロボット404により 間欠回転体418が移動させられ、アダプタ100が空 の保持軸440が次に保持する部品吸着ノズル84上へ 移動させられる。この際、部品吸着装着位置に位置する 保持軸440は上昇位置へ上昇させられるとともに、ア ダプタ100が部品吸着ノズル84を保持しておらず、 部品吸着装着位置に位置する保持軸440の両隣の保持 軸440のアダプタ100が保持する部品吸着ノズル8 4は、間欠回転体418の傾斜により、上昇端位置に位 50 置するノズル保持部材194が保持する部品吸着ノズル84より上方に位置するため、ノズル保持部材194が上昇端位置へ上昇させられたままであっても、保持軸440のアダプタ100に保持された部品吸着ノズル84とノズル保持部材194に保持された部品吸着ノズル84とが衝突することはない。アダプタ100が空の保持軸440を次に保持する部品吸着ノズル84上へ移動させる際に、ノズル保持部材194を下降端位置へ下降させずに済み、しかも、保持軸440の移動経路の設定の自由度が高い。

【0081】移動後、保持軸440は昇降装置450に より昇降させられるとともに、離脱防止板280が退避 位置へ移動させられ、保持軸440のアダプタ100が 部品吸着ノズル84を保持し、ノズル保持部材194か ら取り出す。離脱防止板280が作用位置へ移動させら れ、ノズル保持部材194が下降端位置へ下降させられ た後、間欠回転体418の間欠回転および移動により、 次に部品吸着ノズル84を交換する保持軸440が部品 吸着装着位置へ移動させられるとともに、空のノズル保 持穴250上へ移動させられる。ノズル保持部材194 が下降端位置へ下降させられているため、間欠回転体4 18の移動時および回転時に、保持軸440により保持 された部品吸着ノズル84が、ノズル保持部材194に 保持された部品吸着ノズル84と衝突することはない。 【0082】上記各実施形態においては、16個の保持 軸72,440の各アダプタ100は、1つのノズル保 持部材194から部品吸着ノズル84を受け取り、同じ ノズル保持部材194に部品吸着ノズル84を戻すよう にされており、ノズル保持部材194の交換による部品 吸着ノズル84の交換時には、装着ヘッド50,52, 402が保持する部品吸着ノズル84は全部、ノズル保 持部材194に戻され、全ての部品吸着ノズル84が一 斉に交換されるようにされていたが、交換が必要な部品 吸着ノズル84のみが交換されるようにすることも可能 である。この場合には、部品吸着ノズル84は必ずし も、当初保持されていたノズル保持部材194に戻され るとは限らなくなるが、いずれのノズル保持部材194 のどのノズル保持穴250にどの種類の部品吸着ノズル 84が保持されているか、また、いずれのノズル保持穴 250が空であるか等は、制御装置330のコンピュー タ340において記憶されており、ノズル保持部材19 4を交換すべきこと、および次にどのノズル保持部材1 94を取り付けるべきか等がコンピュータにより作業者 に指示され、作業者はその指示に従ってノズル保持部材 194を交換すればよい。また、1枚のプリント基板に 対する電気部品86の装着に必要な部品吸着ノズル84 が複数のノズル保持部材194から供給されるようにす ることも可能である。この場合、装着ヘッド50,5 2,402の複数の保持軸72,440のアダプタ10 0のうち、現に保持部材受台204に取り付けられてい

るノズル保持部材194が保持する部品吸着ノズル84 で足りるアダプタ100については、そのノズル保持部材194との間で部品吸着ノズル84を交換させ、交換 後、ノズル保持部材194を別のノズル保持部材194 に交換して、残りの保持軸72,440のアダプタ10 0に新たなノズル保持部材194との間で部品吸着ノズル84の交換を行わせる。この場合にも作業者はコンピュータの指示に従ってノズル保持部材194を交換すればよい。本形態を上記形態と合わせて実施することも可能である。以上の各形態においては、多数の部品吸着ノズル84を保持する大きいノズル保持部材194が複数に分割され、交替で部品吸着ノズル84を提供すると考えることもできる。

【0083】また、保持具チャックは、例えば、特開平6-296093号公報に記載されているように、負圧によって保持具を着脱可能に保持するものとしてもよく、あるいは磁力によって保持具を着脱可能に保持するものとしてもよい。磁力により保持具チャックに保持具を保持させる場合、永久磁石を用いてもよく、あるいは電磁石を用いてもよく、あるいは、保持する場合がよび電磁石を用いて保持具を保持する場合がよび電力の供給を遮断して保持具を保持する場合、負圧の供給および電力の供給を遮断して保持具チャックによる保持具の保持を解除し、保持具が保持具チャックから離脱するようにしてもよいが、保持具チャックが負圧および磁力によって保持具を保持したままの状態で、保持具に保持チャックによる保持力以上の力を保持具チャックから離脱させてもよい。

【0084】さらに、前記実施形態において部品吸着ノズル84は吸着管134の径が異なっても発光板146 およびテーパ部136の径(大きさ)は同じにされていたが、吸着管134の径に応じて発光板146およびテーパ部136の径を変えてもよい。また、それに合わせてノズル保持穴250の小径穴部254および大径穴部256の径を変えてもよい。ノズル保持穴250は、1種類の部品吸着ノズル84について専用の大きさにしてもよく、吸着管、発光板、テーパ部の径が異なる複数種類の部品吸着ノズル84を共通に保持し得るものとしてもよい。

【0085】さらに、部品吸着ノズル84の交換時にお 40 ける保持軸72,440の昇降,移動,ノズル保持部材 194の昇降および離脱防止板280の移動は、部品吸着ノズル84,ノズル保持部材194および離脱防止板280が互いに干渉しない範囲で並行して行ってもよい。例えば、部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194の上昇とを並行して行ってもよい。この場合、保持軸72,440の下降およびノズル保持部材194の上昇とを並行して行ってもよい。この場合、保持軸72,440の下降およびノズル保持部材194の上昇の前に、部品吸着ノズル84が戻されるノズル保持穴250が空であるか否かが、ノズルセンサ32 50

4により検出され、空であれば保持軸72,440が下降させられるとともにノズル保持部材194が上昇させられる。それにより、空であるはずのノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されていて、保持軸72,440に保持された部品吸着ノズル84と当たって損傷することが回避される。あるいは保持軸72,440の下降と離脱防止板280の退避位置への移動とを並行して行うようにしてもよい。あるいは、保持軸72,440が部品吸着ノズル84を交換する保持軸72,440の部品吸着装置位置への移動およびノズル保持穴250上への移動と、ノズル保持部材194の下降とを並行して行うようにしてもよい。

【0086】また、上記各実施形態の吸着ノズル交換装置190,192において、ノズル保持部材194の交換による部品吸着ノズル84の交換は、段取り替え時に行われ、電気部品供給フィーダ42がフィーダ保持台40に取り付けられたままの状態で交換を行うことは予定されていなかったが、電気部品供給フィーダ42がフィーダ保持台40に取り付けられたままの状態でノズル保持部材194の交換が行われ、段取り替え時以外のときに部品吸着ノズル84が交換されるようにしてもよい。例えば、保持部材受台およびノズル保持部材の配設位置や、ノズル保持部材を保持部材受台に保持させるための位置決め手段および浮上がり防止装置の構成を、電気部品供給フィーダ42がフィーダ保持台40に取り付けられたままの状態でノズル保持部材194が交換される位置、構成とするのである。

【0087】さらに、上記各実施形態においては、保持軸72,440(アダプタ100)の昇降およびノズル保持部材194(保持部材受台204)の昇降により、アダプタ100とノズル保持部材194との間で部品吸着ノズル84の交換が行われるようにされていたが、ノズル保持部材194は昇降させず、アダプタ100(保持具チャック)のみを昇降させて部品吸着ノズル84の交換を行うようにしてもよい。

【0088】また、上記各実施形態において、保持軸72,440のアダプタ100が保持した部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194に戻す際に、戻すべきノズル保持穴250が空でない場合には、ノズル交換が停止させられるとともに警告装置358が作動させられて異常の発生が作業者に報知されるようになっていたが、その他に、例えば、コンピュータ340が、ノズル保持部材194に部品吸着ノズル84を戻してもよい空のノズルR持穴250があるか否かを調べ、あれば部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194に戻してもよい。

【0089】さらに、上記各実施形態においては、ノズル保持部材194が昇降させられ、ノズルセンサ324は、ノズル保持部材194が下降端位置に位置する状態で、ノズル保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持さ

れているか否かを検出するものとされ、ノズル交換時に ノズル保持部材194を上昇させてもよいか否かの判定 に使用されていたが、例えば、ノズル保持部材194を 昇降させず、保持軸72,440の昇降のみによって部 品吸着ノズル84の交換を行うようにする場合、ノズル センサ324の検出結果を部品吸着ノズル84をノズル 保持部材194に戻したか否かの判定に用いてもよく、 保持軸72,440のアダプタ100が部品吸着ノズル 84をノズル保持部材194から取り出す際に、ノズル 保持穴250に部品吸着ノズル84が保持されているか 10 否かの判定や、ノズル保持部材194が部品吸着ノズル 84を保持したか否かの判定に用いてもよい。あるい は、ノズル保持部材194を昇降させる場合、例えば、 保持軸72,440のアダプタ100が部品吸着ノズル 84を保持する際に、保持軸72,440が上昇させら れて部品吸着ノズル84をノズル保持部材194から取 り出した後、ノズル保持部材194が下降端位置へ下降 させられた状態で、間欠回転体68,418を回転させ るとともにXYロボット62、404によって移動させ る前に、部品吸着ノズル84を取り出したノズル保持穴 20 250が空であるか否かをノズルセンサ324により検 出し、それにより部品吸着ノズル84が保持軸72.4 40のアダプタ100により保持されたか否かを判定す るようにしてもよい。

【0090】また、離脱防止板280を移動させるエアシリンダ312は、保持部材受台204に位置調節可能に固定して、係合部材316の切欠318と離脱防止板280の係合部308との位置を合わせてもよく、あるいはピストンロッド314のストロークを調節する調節部材を設け、その調節により、係合部材316の切欠33018と離脱防止板280の係合部308との位置を合わせてもよい。これらの場合、切欠318に案内面を設けてもよく、設けなくてもよい。

【0091】さらに、ノズル保持部材194の交換は、 ノズル保持部材交換装置によって自動で行われるように してもよい。

【0092】また、本発明は、電気部品搬送装着装置以外にも、電気部品を電気部品供給装置から受け取って電気部品受取装置へ搬送する電気部品搬送装置等に適用することができる。

【0093】その他、特許請求の範囲を逸脱することなく、当業者の知識に基づいて種々の変形、改良を施した 態様で本発明を実施することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態である吸着ノズル交換装置を含み、本発明の一実施形態である電気部品搬送装着装置を備えて本発明の一実施形態である吸着ノズル交換方法が実施される電気部品装着システムを概略的に示す平面図である。

【図2】上記電気部品搬送装着装置を構成する間欠回転 50

体の要部を示す正面断面図である。

【図3】上記間欠回転体に取り付けられた部品吸着ノズルをアダプタおよび保持軸と共に示す正面断面図である。

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【図4】上記電気部品搬送装着装置を構成する昇降装置 および圧力制御装置の機構部を示す正面図である。

【図5】上記吸着ノズル交換装置を示す正面図 (一部断面) である。

【図6】上記吸着ノズル交換装置を示す側面断面図である。

【図7】上記吸着ノズル交換装置の構成要素である保持 部材受台を示す平面図である。

【図8】上記保持部材受台に設けられ留め具を示す正面 図である。

【図9】上記吸着ノズル交換装置の構成要素であるノズル保持部材を示す平面図である。

【図10】上記ノズル保持部材に設けられたノズル保持 穴を示す正面断面図である。

【図11】上記ノズル保持部材に設けられた切欠を示す 平面図である。

【図12】上記ノズル保持部材を作用位置に位置する離 脱防止板と共に示す平面図である。

【図13】上記ノズル保持部材を退避位置に位置する離 脱防止板と共に示す平面図である。

【図14】上記ノズル保持部材を離脱防止板と共に示す 正面図(一部断面)である。

【図15】上記ノズル保持部材に立設されたピンが離脱 防止板の長穴に嵌合された状態を示す側面断面図であ

【図16】上記電気部品搬送装着装置を構成するX軸スライドに設けられたノズルセンサを概略的に示す正面図である。

【図17】上記電気部品搬送装着システムを制御する制御装置のうち、本発明に関連の深い部分を示すブロック図である。

【図18】本発明の別の実施形態である電気部品搬送装着装置であり、本発明の別の実施形態である吸着ノズル交換方法が実施される装置を示す正面図(一部断面)である。

【図19】図18に示す電気部品搬送装着装置を構成する保持軸および部品吸着ノズルを示す正面断面図である。

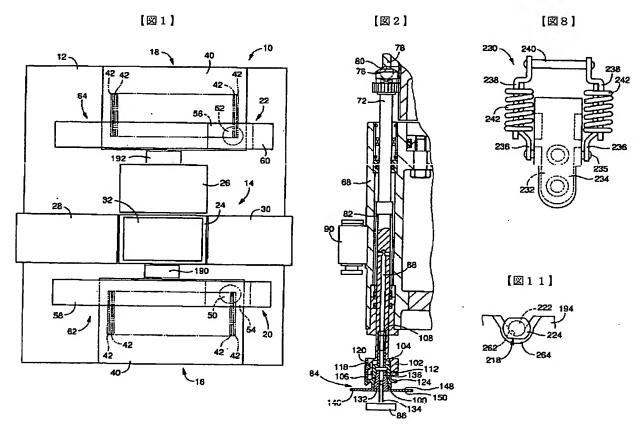
【符号の説明】

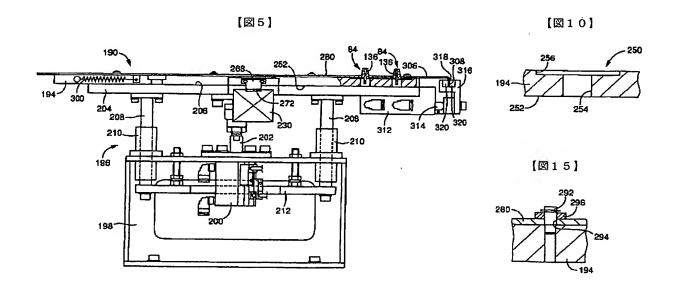
20,22:電気部品搬送装着装置62,64:XYロボット84:部品吸着ノズル100:アダプタ170:昇降装置190,192:吸着ノズル交換装置194:ノズル保持部材196:保持部材保持装置保持部材保持装置204:保持部材受台206:保持部材受面218:頭付ピン230:留め具250:ノズル保持穴272:係合部28

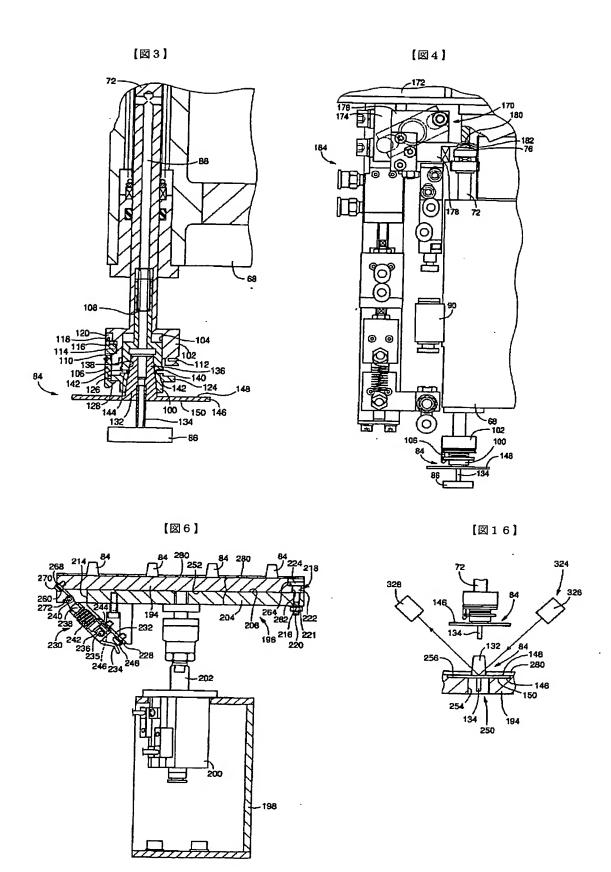
0:離脱防止板 300:引張コイルスプリング

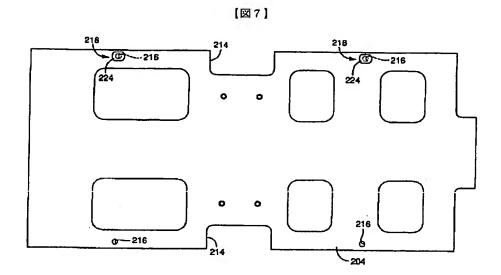
312:エアシリンダ 330:制御装置 40

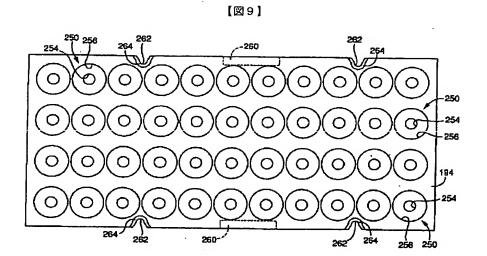
0:電気部品搬送装着装置 404:XYロボット4 50:昇降装置

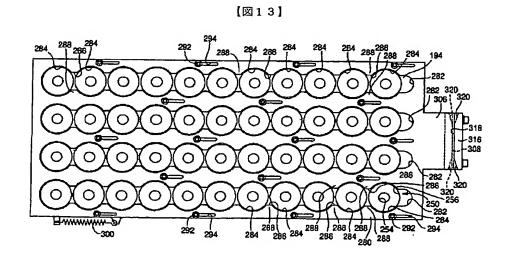




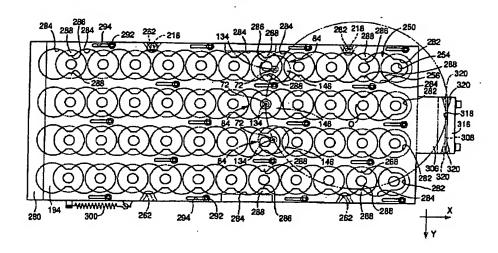




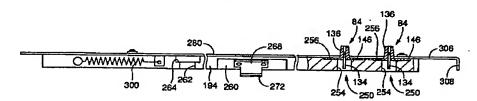




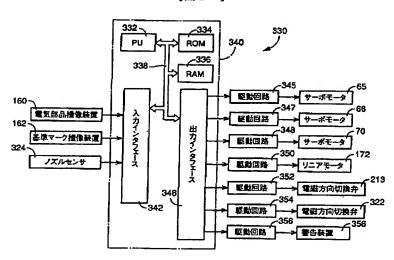
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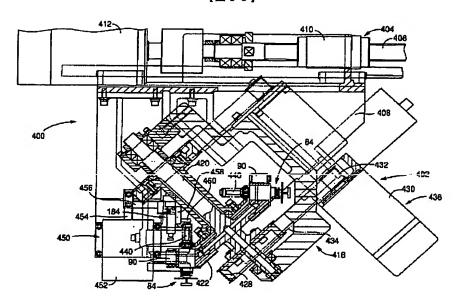
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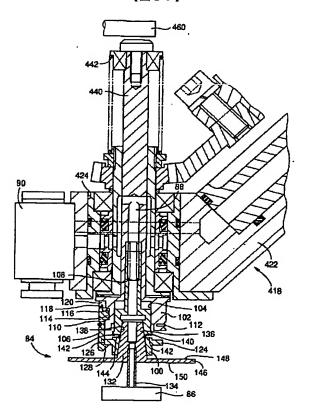
【図17】



【図18】



【図19】



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